

BOARD OF HEALTH REPORT

1907-08

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Department of Public Health

San Francisco, Cal.

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR, JULY 1, 1907, TO JUNE 30, 1908

BOARD OF HEALTH

WM. OPHULS, M. D.,	President
T. W. HUNTINGTON, M. D.	E. D. BULLARD
GUY E. MANNING, M. D.	CURTIS HILLYER
J. E. McLAUGHLIN	W. F. WILSON
R. G. BRODRICK, M. D.,	Health Officer
WM. C. HASSLER, M. D.,	ED. M. COFFEY,
Chief Sanitary Inspector	Statistician



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Board of Health Report

Report of the President and of the Health Officer

The year 1907-1908 undoubtedly was one of the most eventful in the history of the Department. On July 1st, 1907, the Board of Health consisted of the following members:

Dr. Jules A. Simon, President; Doctors W. A. Harvey, T. G. MacConkey, Guy E. Manning, H. Darcy Power, and as ex-officio members, Mr. J. D. Dinan, Chief of Police, and Mr. Geo. F. Duffy, President, Board of Public Works. The Board appointed at this time Dr. J. T. Watkins as Health Officer.

On August 12th the first cases of plague (Mr. and Mrs. Conti of 20 Midway Place) were reported to the Board of Health by Dr. Cagliari. The cases were at once carefully investigated. Mrs. Conti died at her residence before she could be moved. Mr. Conti who recovered after a severe attack, was taken to the Isolation Pavilion at the City and County Hospital. When the hospital was visited by the authorities at 9:30 p. m. on the same day, August 12th, they found two more cases in the hospital that had been admitted without diagnosis—one case in O Ward, Guadalupe Mendoza from Pacific and Davis Streets, and another one in K Ward, Jose Hyman, who had lived in the same shack with Mendoza. Both cases were at once removed to the contagious pavilion. On the same date, Dr. Austin, in charge of the Marine Hospital, notified the Board of Health that a sailor, A. Ruvak, who, on August 9th, 1907, had come to the Marine Hospital directly from the Steamer "Samoa," had died at that institution of plague. A thorough disinfection of the premises from which the cases came was ordered at once, and a campaign planned for the eradication of the disease.

From the very beginning the City Board of Health had the hearty co-operation of the State Board of Health and of the United States Marine Hospital Corps; of the latter notably of Doctors Austin, Long and Stansfield. Some delay unfortunately was caused by the fact that the Health Officer on August 16th had to take charge of the City and County Hospital on account of the resignation of Dr. John B. Hughes, the then warden of the hospital; but at a meeting of the Board on August 26th, Dr. Watkins presented a full outline as to how the work should be conducted by districting the city, placing a medical man at the head of each district with a sufficient force of inspectors and laborers under him. In the meantime the situation had become very aggravated by the occurrence of four cases of plague at the City and County Hospital. These cases had developed at the institution itself. On August 24th, O'Leary, an orderly in the nurses quarters, died of plague; on August 23d, Dr. C. Jones, interne, showed symptoms of a light infection from which he recovered; on August 26th, Miss Keating, one of the nurses, developed a similar light attack, and on August 27th another inmate, a Mr. Casey, sickened and died shortly afterwards of plague.

On August 27th the City and County Hospital was placed in charge of Dr. A. A. O'Neill and closed for all cases except cases of plague. The hospital was also placed in quarantine. Arrangements were made at the same time with the Almshouse to receive the cases which otherwise should have gone to the City and County Hospital. On September 10th all necessary preparations for the proposed disinfection of the City and County Hospital were completed and the hospital was thoroughly fumigated. No further cases developed in the

hospital after those which were first mentioned. By that time a rat-proof corrugated iron fence had also been constructed around the infectious pavilion at the hospital, a good part of the work being done by the physicians at the hospital, as laborers, being afraid of the infection, refused to do the work.

The plan of campaign first presented by the Health Officer on August 20th had been elaborated in the meantime, and on September 7th, the first medical and sanitary inspectors were appointed, also two competent bacteriologists. Even before that, on September 4th, a rigid inspection of the dead had been inaugurated.

As soon as the seriousness of the situation was recognized, His Honor, the Mayor, communicated with the Federal Government requesting the President to direct the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service to assume charge of the measures necessary to eradicate and prevent the spread of bubonic plague as they had done in the former out-break in Chinatown. General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, immediately sent Passed-Assistant Surgeon Rupert Blue, as he had had charge of the work in Chinatown before.

Plans had also been made to erect a Plague Hospital on a lot adjoining the Isolation Hospital for smallpox and leprosy.

On September 11th a re-organization of the Board of Health took place. Doctors McConkey and Manning remained. In place of Dr. Simon, Dr. Harvey and Dr. Power, resigned; Doctors T. W. Huntington, T. Dudley Tait and William Ophuls were appointed by the Mayor. At the first meeting of the new Board of Health, Dr. Ophuls was elected President; Dr. Watkins, the Health Officer, resigned, and Dr. Herbert Gunn was elected in his place. All energies were bent towards getting the anti-plague work immediately started in the various districts, more especially in the Italian quarter in the North Beach district which was the worst focus of infection. It was also decided to rush the erection of the plague hospital on the site selected and to offer a rat bounty, first of five cents, which as it did not produce the desired effect was later increased to ten cents.

When Dr. Rupert Blue made his first tour of inspection about September 15th, fairly extensive operations were already in progress, the work being facilitated by the fact that many of the District Commanders had served under Dr. Blue in Chinatown during the former out-break and were, therefore, familiar with the requirements of the situation.

Dr. Blue officially took charge on September 16th, but much of the work was done directly through the Health Office until he had established his own headquarters on September 23d, 1907. From the very beginning there was perfect harmony and co-operation between the Federal, State and City authorities. The seriousness of the situation was immediately recognized by all of them, and the most energetic measures at once adopted by all parties concerned. A joint conference, at which the Federal authorities were represented by Drs. Blue and Hobdy, the quarantine officer, the State authorities by Governor Gillet, Dr. Regensburger, President, State Board of Health, and other members of the same body, and the City authorities by Mayor Edward R. Taylor, representatives from the Board of Supervisors and from the City Board of Health, was held at the Union League Club on September 21st. This meeting served very much to promote mutual understanding and efficient co-operation. The Board of Supervisors realizing the necessity of large expenditures, in spite of the enormous drain on the City Treasury for rehabilitation work necessitated by the earthquake and fire of 1906, gave freely and appropriated for the month of September: \$25,000.00 for anti-plague work. It was, therefore, possible to give reassuring news to the public which had become quite alarmed by this time. From then on the campaign continued along the same general lines. An exhaustive report will undoubtedly be published by the Marine Hospital Service. It seems sufficient to say here that the City was divided into twelve districts of various sizes according to the density of the population and the requirements of the situation

as shown in the appended map. At the head of each district there is one Medical Inspector, under him several Sanitary Inspectors and a corps of laborers. There were employed in the month of November, fourteen Medical Inspectors, twenty-five Sanitary Inspectors, thirteen Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and 232 laborers, total number of employees being 284.

Dr. Blue reports in November, 1907, "the expense of operations is something like \$50,000.00 per month. The bulk of same, at present, is borne by the City of San Francisco. Approximately 300 men are employed in this work. The underlying principle upon which the campaign is conducted is the destruction of the rat and his parasites. Plague is essentially a disease of rats transmissible to man, largely through the agency of the flea. If, then, the rat is destroyed, plague can be stamped out. At present, some 5,000 traps are being set every day for them, while a total of 250,000 pieces of poison are being put out for rodents, every week. The result is, that more than 13,000 rats were trapped and found dead last week alone. On November 9th, 1907, the total number of rats received so far, was 16,494; of these thirty-four proved to be infected with plague. It is interesting to state that the infected rats have been found exactly in the same localities where the human cases have occurred.

Of further measures taken against the spread of the disease, we may enumerate the following.

First. The Inspection of all dead in the City by specially appointed Medical Officers, representing the United States and the City authorities. All even slightly suspicious cases are investigated by autopsy and bacteriological examinations.

Second. Special attention has been directed to the abatement of all nuisances. The sewer in the infected quarter, which was totally blocked, was opened up by the energetic work of the Board of Public Works. Large numbers on insatiable refugee shacks have been condemned, vacated and destroyed. Special attention has been directed to unsanitary stables, which naturally attract and harbor rats.

Table No. 2 gives a statement of cases of plague found in the various districts, arranged according to months, showing the disappearance of disease among man in February. Wherever cases occurred, the premises were disinfected very thoroughly and a special effort was naturally made to exterminate the rats in the building and its surroundings. Places where diseased rats were found were treated in the same manner. In the beginning it was necessary to work from these established foci in a radial direction, but eventually the whole city was covered. So far as the destruction of the rats is concerned, table No. 3, gives part of the result. Very many of the poisoned rats were, of course, never found. This is especially true of those which were poisoned by the long continued systematic work in the sewers and also of those poisoned along the water-front. This table also gives the number of rats which were examined bacteriologically. It was impossible to examine all rats, but an attempt was made to examine as large a proportion of the rats as possible. The table also shows the number found infected each month. It shows that the rat infection, contrary to what was observed in man, increased until February to diminish from thereon to the present time when it is quite limited, although unfortunately not entirely extinct. This difference in the course of the disease among human beings and rats has been observed in many other places and is usually attributed to the comparative absence of the transmitting agent, the flea, in winter, the fleas not being sufficiently abundant to find their way into the habitation of man.

Table No. 4 gives the rat infection for the different districts, showing the alarming size of the area over which the infection extended in this city; only two far out-lying districts, No. 7 and No. 8, being practically free. The bacteriological examination of rats was conducted at first partly by the City Laboratory, under Dr. Wherry, and partly by the laboratory of the Marine Hospital Service. Since April the work has been done entirely by the Federal authorities.

Experience in other cities infected with plague has shown abundantly that the mere poisoning and trapping of rats is entirely inadequate to cope with the situation. From the very beginning, therefore, much attention was directed to destroying their breeding places and cutting off their food supply. At the beginning of the campaign, San Francisco, undoubtedly, was an ideal harboring and breeding place for rats. Many parts of the city were full of temporary structures harboring rats underneath their wooden floors. All through the burned district there were vast accumulations of rubbish in which rats could breed; the sewers were broken and freely accessible to rats almost everywhere. Places providing rat-food, such as stables, markets, restaurants, and granaries, were not protected against rats with rare exceptions. One of the most serious menaces was the entirely inadequate system of garbage removal. San Francisco unfortunately has no municipal garbage collection. Rates for the removal of garbage were high, and as a result many householders preferred to dispose of their garbage wherever opportunity offered. In order to avoid the charges in the crematory, the garbage collectors even often would surreptitiously dispose of their garbage on empty lots. It was only after months of strenuous effort that the householders became convinced of the necessity of keeping their garbage in enclosed receptacles and of having it removed at regular intervals, and that the garbage collectors were persuaded to do their duty in the matter. It is very much to be feared, however, that conditions will return to the old status as soon as the vigilance of the Federal forces is relaxed. Fortunately the people of San Francisco have voted \$1,000,000 for a municipal crematory, and when this is established, which should be done at the earliest possible moment, it is to be hoped that better control of the situation can be obtained. So far as the sewers are concerned, conditions have improved very considerably, thanks to the energetic work of the Board of Public Works and the Marine Hospital Service, but conditions cannot be much relieved until the new sewer system, for which bonds have been already voted, is constructed.

The rat-proofing of stables, markets, restaurants, slaughter-houses, and warehouses, i. e., places in which foodstuffs are kept, and of the residence of the people presents an appallingly large and complex problem. Still, experience elsewhere and in the former out-break in Chinatown in this city has shown that this is the only work that gives a permanent safe-guard against the recrudescence of plague. It should, therefore, be looked upon as more important than all other measures, and efforts in this direction must continue permanently.

The situation was partly dealt with by suitable legislation. The Ordinances which were passed are appended. A stable ordinance was first enacted, which provided the concreting and proper drainage of all future stables. A very large number of existing unsanitary stables were forced to concrete, if necessary by condemnation proceedings.

The following table will show the magnitude of the operations:

Total number of Board actions.....				512
Hearings and re-hearings.....				795
	Number	Completely Abated	In Progress	No. Result
Stables	353	275	72	6
Dwellings	87	26	51	10
Nuisances	72	30	31	11
	512	331	154	27

This statement comprises only those cases in which resistance was offered to the wishes of the Board of Health. The vast majority of cases were settled without hearing.

The building laws of the city were so amended as to prohibit the construction of planked yards and wooden sidewalks, both of which were found to be infested with rats, and as a most important measure a section was added to

these laws requiring the rat-proofing of all basements in future buildings by concrete, except in the outlying districts where in buildings of less than 800 square feet floor area, rat-proofing by elevating the building and leaving an open space underneath is allowed. Still another ordinance compels rat-proofing of all existing structures and gives the Board of Health plenary power in this regard. As in the course of the campaign it was found that chicken coops and other places where live animals were kept were dangerous harboring and breeding places for rats, a special chicken ordinance was passed which requires concreting of these places. An ordinance was passed providing the concreting of floors in markets. The Board of Health also passed rules and regulations in regard to rat-proofing and the proper sanitary construction of slaughterhouses.

In any sanitary campaign of this character very little can be accomplished without the intelligent backing and co-operation of the entire community. A campaign of education was therefore inaugurated in the very beginning of the outbreak. A very serious obstacle to these efforts, however, was encountered in the attitude of the press, which with one notable exception either did not print any news on the subject at all or was openly antagonistic to the efforts of the Health authorities, using all means at their disposal to try to convince the people that there was no necessity for any radical improvements. In order to overcome this difficulty, the Board of Health and the Merchants' Association almost simultaneously issued circulars of instructions to householders. This was done about the beginning of October, 1907. The circular sent from the Board of Health is appended. Somewhat later a similar statement signed by the Mayor was published in the "Call" and partly reprinted in the "Examiner." An attempt was also made at the end of November to arouse the interest of the more important commercial organizations, and the appended circular notice was sent to all physicians in January. Very little success, however, was obtained in this direction until in January, when, at the suggestion of the State Medical Society of California, the Mayor appointed a Citizens' Health Committee of twenty-five, consisting of the following citizens:

E. H. Rixford, Gustav Brenner, T. C. Friedlander, H. H. Sherwood, Frank J. Symmes, Chas. C. Moore, Harry M. Sherman M. D., Martin Regensburger M. D., John M. Williamson M. D., George H. Evans M. D., Charles G. Levison M. D., James H. Parkinson M. D., T. H. Swayne, Capt. H. W. Goodall, James McNab, A. W. Scott Jr., L. M. King, Walter Macarthur, John Galloway M. D., Langley Porter, M. D., H. C. Moffitt, M. D., P. M. Jones, M. D., E. N. Ewer, M. D., N. K. Foster M. D., Homer S. King, Chairman, and L. M. King, Secretary.

Executive Committee—Chas. C. Moore, Chairman, Gustav Brenner, Walter Macarthur, Geo. H. Evans M. D., and Frank J. Symmes.

Executive Finance Committee—Leon Sloss, Chairman, Wm. A. Magee, and E. R. Dimond.

Very active steps were taken by the Citizens' Health Committee to acquaint all citizens with the real danger of the situation. All kinds and classes of people were addressed in a very large number of public meetings and in this way a most helpful co-operation of the public was secured. Apart from a great deal of other work, the Citizens' Health Committee was of greatest service in the roll of mediator between the authorities and the citizens who were required to spend considerable sums of money in the sanitation of premises owned by them. By the tactful efforts of the Citizens' Health Committee a very large part of the work was done voluntarily by owners without any friction with the sanitary authorities. It would also have been impossible to carry on the anti-plague campaign with the same thoroughness and efficiency if the Citizens' Health Committee had not come to the assistance of the Federal and city authorities by the collection of a fund of over \$150,000.00, which was put at the disposal of the Marine Hospital Service and expended directly through Dr. Rupert Blue. The prompt response of the citizens to the appeal of the Citizens' Health Committee for contributions was most gratifying and all the more remarkable when one considers the great losses of the community in the fire and

earthquake of 1906 and the extreme monetary stringency which existed at the time.

The expenses of the campaign naturally have been very heavy. The city's finances were in such an unfortunate condition that in November, 1907, it became necessary to ask the United States Government to assume more of the financial burden, and on November 19th they took over a large proportion of the expense. A statement of the expenses borne by the municipality is appended. The Federal Government in addition spent \$210,000.00; the Citizens' Health Committee, \$152,000.00 approximately, and the State of California in our City approximately \$20,000.00. The sum total of expenses to July 1st was, therefore, very nearly \$500,000.00, not counting the great expense borne by the citizens in rat-proofing their premises, which is variously estimated as from \$500,000.00 to \$1,000,000.00.

Owing largely to the efficient guidance and co-operation of the United States Marine Hospital Service, under Dr. Rupert Blue, the results of the anti-plague campaign so far have been most encouraging; more so than could have been reasonably hoped at the beginning of the outbreak. Still so long as the infection remains among the rats, the battle is not won. We have now entered upon the most difficult part of the campaign, because the public is naturally beginning to lose interest; is even becoming more and more antagonistic to the measures prescribed by the Board of Health, especially when they contemplate an expenditure of money. Even the authorities are naturally tiring of the long continued strain and of the continued expenditure of money. It should be borne in mind, however, that so long as there remains one infected rat in the city, the danger remains serious and imminent. This will be all the more apparent when one takes into consideration the amazing rapidity of the multiplication of the rat when unchecked and the probability of a renewed widely disseminated outbreak of the disease among them. All the money and energy spent will count for nothing unless the campaign is continued with unabated vigor until the last traces of rat infection have disappeared and to a certain extent forever afterwards. So many cities have had to regret negligence in this most important point that it is to be hoped that our city will learn by their experience.

One of the most serious menaces which remains is the condition of the water front with its antiquated wooden docks which naturally form ideal harboring and breeding places for rats and which affords a splendid avenue for new infection from the Orient. An enormous task is to be accomplished here, and the city is to be congratulated on the fact that the Board of Harbor Commissioners is fully aware of the situation and is bending all efforts towards effecting the necessary improvements. The building of stone and concrete docks has already started.

The Plague Hospital, the construction of which was commenced at the end of September, was finished November 8th, 1907, and put in charge of Dr. A. A. O'Neill. It consists of separate cottages, each accommodating four to five patients: of one cottage for an office; of another one for kitchen and dining-room; of separate cottages for nurses and internes, etc. One cottage is fitted up as a laboratory and another one for rat examination and animal experimentation. Each cottage has running water, etc., and there is an abundance of good modern plumbing. The hospital can hold from fifty to sixty patients with facilities for enlargement. It is surrounded entirely by a rat-proof galvanized iron fence sunk in concrete. The hospital was constructed by the Board of Public Works at a cost of approximately \$20,000.00.

Appended hereto are tables showing expenditures in suppressing the bubonic plague, cases of plague by months and by districts, circulars issued to the public and ordinances adopted as sanitary measures in connection with the suppression of the disease. (See pages 18 to 31.)

CITY PHYSICIAN.

On September 16th Dr. Watkins, the former Health Officer, was appointed City Physician, vice Doctors Rottanzi and Adler, resigned. Dr. Watkins, besides attending to his other multitudinous duties faithfully has made an especial study of the conditions at the City Prison and the County Jail, and many improvements in these places are the direct result of his well-directed and energetic efforts.

Dr. Watkins reports: "At Jail No. 2 a heating plant has been put in and plans for a hospital outlined. Jail No. 3 has been condemned and vacated, and a new and adequate one fitted up in the south wing of the old industrial school. The sick at prisons and jails have received, according to our statistics, about two-fifths as many more treatments as has previously been the custom to give them. All except very short time prisoners have been vaccinated at the prison. A plan for caring of the city's sick poor has been evolved whereby, while grafting and malingering have become increasingly difficult, the really sick receive a degree of medical attention never before equalled in the history of the Department.

"There is very great need of an annex to the City and County Hospital for the care of senile and habitual drunkards, of persons addicted to drug habits, and of epileptics. Patients should be committed to this institution until such time as they shall be pronounced cured. The presence of patients of this character in the open wards of the City and County Hospital and of the Almshouse is detrimental to the discipline of these institutions and in many ways injurious to the other inmates."

Dr. Watkins has also exerted himself to have the Board of Education provide suitable schoolroom furniture.

CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The City and County Hospital at Potrero Avenue and Twenty-second Street, an old, dilapidated, most unsanitary wooden structure, erected as a temporary hospital thirty-five years ago and used ever since in spite of repeated condemnation by successive Boards of Health, was again formally condemned on September 17th, 1907, as a nuisance, and, on account of the urgency of vacating this dangerous structure, steps were taken at once to provide new quarters for the city patients. On October 14th, building No. 2, on the Almshouse tract, was selected for this purpose, and repairs begun on the structure, which although poorly adapted for hospital use was still the best which could be found for the time being. These repairs which were quite extensive were finished by the Board of Public Works on January 1st, 1908, and on January 2d, 1908, the patients remaining at the old City and County Hospital, 137 in number, were removed to this building, a distance of four or five miles within two days.

The City and County Hospital at this time was in charge of Dr. William R. Dorr, who had been appointed warden when the former warden, Dr. A. A. O'Neill, took charge of the Plague Isolation Hospital. From September 13th no new cases had been admitted to the old City and County Hospital, except tubercular and infectious cases, the latter only because it was impossible to place them otherwise. The other new cases were partly sent to the Almshouse where rather provisional arrangements had been made hurriedly for their reception. On September 20th, Colonel Torney, in charge of the U. S. Presidio General Hospital, at the solicitation of the Board of Health, opened the doors of this institution to the city's patients charging the city the usual army rates for the care of the patients. This arrangement continued to mutual satisfaction until May, 1908, when it became possible to relieve the United States authorities of this burden. The city authorities will always remember, with great

pleasure, the many courtesies received and the model care and treatment which the city's poor received under this hospitable roof.

On September 25th, satisfactory arrangements were made with several hospitals in the city (University of California, Lane, Hahnemann, Mt. Zion, St. Luke's and Childrens' Hospitals) for the reception of the city patients.

A very important innovation in administration of the city charities was made on October 4, 1907, when an official investigator of cases was appointed by the Board of Health from the Associated Charities. Formerly very little effort had been made to restrict these charities to the worthy poor. The conditions in the city institutions seems to have been relied upon to exclude all but those who were at the very end of their resources. This system of investigation of prospective city charges has been perfected since then until now all patients are received at one central station—the Central Emergency Hospital—and if, at all, possible are kept there until the necessary investigations have been made before they are transferred to the City and County Hospital or, if necessary, to other hospitals in the city. The value of this investigation to the city and also indirectly to the really needy is shown by the following report by Mrs. G. Newell, the official investigator, for May, 1908:

Cases applying for hospital care.....	254
Number refused.....	95

After having been vacated, the old City and County Hospital, in the Mission, was torn down by the Board of Public Works and the wreckage burned.

On March 10th, 1908, about 8:30 A. M., a fire broke out under the roof of the southwest corner of building No. 2, on the Almshouse tract, then being used as the City and County Hospital, which in a very short time destroyed the entire building. It was only through the heroic work of the attendants and through the prompt and efficient assistance of the employees of the Relief Home, which is situated on the same tract of land, that all patients were removed in time from the burning building without accident. The patients were housed temporarily in building No. 1 on the Almshouse tract until buildings at the Ingleside Race Track, formerly used for refugees by the Relief Corporation, could be arranged for hospital purposes. These buildings were graciously put at the disposal of the city by Mr. Thomas Williams. Work on these buildings was completed by the Board of Public Works by April 10th, 1908, when the patients were moved to their new quarters. The Board of Supervisors appropriated \$12,209.00 for new equipment, and \$10,000.00 for repairs. The Associated Charities, in addition, prepared one building for the reception and proper treatment of tubercular cases. Although everything was done to put the buildings, which formerly were used as stables for race horses in a habitable condition, naturally the result is not at all what could be desired. All the buildings are old, the roofs more or less leaky which will cause much annoyance in the approaching rainy season. The buildings are not connected by covered corridors as they should be. Some of the buildings are open to such an extent that it will be practically impossible to heat them, others again do not provide for sufficient ventilation. It seems entirely out of the question to handle in such quarters acute cases, such as cases of pneumonia and typhoid, apart from the fact that it would be dangerous to transport them such a long distance over very poor roads. Acute surgical cases also should not be treated at Ingleside for similar reasons, and also because in an emergency it would be impossible to get the surgeon out from town in anything like a reasonable time. There is, therefore, most urgent need for the speedy erection of the new City and County Hospital in the Mission, for which the people of San Francisco at the last bond election have voted \$2,000,000.00. The appropriation made by the Board of Supervisors for the City and County Hospital, \$120,000.00 for the year, i. e., about 74 cents per patient per day, is barely sufficient to provide the patients with the absolute necessities. We find that it not even suffices to give

patients the special diets which they require. That 74 cents per patient per day is not enough to care for patients properly is shown by hospital statistics from all over the country. The better class of municipal hospitals spend \$1.50 and more a day. That this is the proper rate for San Francisco also is shown by the fact that the teaching hospitals in the city are caring for our patients at this rate and inform us that this rate does not quite cover the expense of the patients to them. Dr. Dorr remarks in his report, "We now average about 100 employees to 300 patients, which would be one employee to about every three patients. This proportion is inadequate to properly look after the patients and is so considered by the American authorities on the subject, who claim that in hospitals run on the ward plan there should be at least one employee to every two patients. Until such time as the institution has at its disposal sufficient money to provide the requisite number of employees it will be open to decided but just criticism."

EMERGENCY HOSPITALS.

On September 25th, the Board of Health appointed Dr. Wallace I. Terry to the position of Chief Surgeon of the Emergency Hospitals. Dr. Terry took sufficient interest in municipal matters to undertake the work of re-organization of this Department, and has succeeded in bringing it to a most gratifying state of efficiency. The Park Emergency Hospital was changed into an ambulance station, as the small number of patients treated did not warrant the maintenance of a hospital. The Central Emergency Hospital has been enlarged by the conversion of an adjoining storehouse into an annex containing seven beds and four cells with bath and other minor rooms. An additional matron has been provided for the Detention Hospital of Insane. A new ambulance and a team of horses have been secured. The Central and Harbor Hospitals have been painted and renovated to considerable extent.

The Board of Supervisors have granted in the new budget \$10,000.00, for the erection and maintenance of a temporary new emergency hospital on the old City and County Hospital site and a permanent emergency station on this site will be erected when the new City and County hospital is built. The permanent new Central Emergency Hospital should be placed in the new City Hall, i. e., in the same position which it occupied before the catastrophe of 1906, as it is absolutely necessary for this institution to be centrally located in order to render proper service to the community.

ALMSHOUSE.

At the Almshouse, conditions were far from satisfactory at the beginning of the fiscal year. There were four buildings to house the seven to eight hundred inmates. The largest one, building No. 1, was very old, the foundation and supports in a unsafe condition, especially since the earthquake; the plumbing was inadequate, antiquated and out of order; the roof leaky; the whole building filthy from the long continued occupancy by most undesirable class of people, and the earthquake damages had not been repaired. Building No. 2, which later was used as the City and County Hospital, was in the same condition, although it was not in such a poor shape structurally. The other two buildings were devoted to the care of bed-ridden paralytics, males and females, and other inmates who had to be kept under restraint on account of viciousness, imbecility or other mental defects, i. e., of individuals who either should have been taken care of in a hospital or should have been committed to an asylum for the insane.

Fortunately the terrible needs of the Almshouse had come to the notice of the Relief and Red Cross Corporation, which naturally took interest in the institution to which many of their wards would have to go eventually. They had on

hand a large number of individuals, about 800, who were unable to support themselves and who had been deprived of all other means of support by the earthquake and fire. Chiefly, in order to provide permanent quarters for these sufferers from the great catastrophe of 1906, the Relief Corporation erected on the Almshouse tract a new building on the pavilion plan at a cost of \$300,000.00. This building is most suitable for the purpose for which it is constructed and modern in every respect. The plumbing and the kitchen arrangements are models of their kind. It has accommodations for about 1,100 people. Pending the completion of this building the Relief and Red Cross Corporations kept the refugees at the model camp at Ingleside, under the Superintendency of Mr. C. M. Wollenberg, who succeeded most admirably in taking care of these unfortunates under most trying circumstances.

When the building on the Almshouse tract was nearly completed in October, 1907, it was decided at a joint conference of a committee from the Board of Supervisors, the Relief Corporation, and the Board of Health to transfer the conduct of the Almshouse to the Relief Corporation, under Mr. Wollenberg's management; the Relief Corporation to use for the city wards the unexpended balance in the treasury for Almshouse purposes. This transfer was actually made shortly after Mr. F. A. Schmitz, the then superintendent resigned on October 25th, 1907. The Relief Home of the Aged and Infirm, which name from then on was to replace the old name of Almshouse, was finished by January 22d, and the Relief and Red Cross Corporation moved their people from Ingleside into the new building. Later, building No. 1 was evacuated, thus abandoning the largest and at the same time the most dilapidated building of the Almshouse.

During the winter the number of inmates rose to 1,380, and for a time applicants had to be refused for a lack of space. In the spring and summer the number gradually decreased to 1,166. In addition to the erection of the Home for the Aged and Infirm, the Relief Corporation has done the following work on the Almshouse tract:

First. Constructed three additional buildings accommodating 250 inmates.

Second. Jointly, with the City and the Spring Valley Water Co., constructed new sewer system connecting with the sewer in Seventh Avenue.

Third. Constructed a fence around the entire tract—over one and one-half miles of fencing.

Fourth. Installed new central power plant, using the old apparatus so that the plant now is amply sufficient for all purposes.

Fifth. Constructed a 200,000 gallon water tank and 12-inch pipe line for fire protection.

Sixth. Constructed a garbage incinerator.

Seventh. Enlarged, with the assistance of the city, the steam laundry to a sufficient capacity to take care of the laundry from all institutions under the Board of Health.

Building No. 1 has since been torn down and completely removed by the Board of Public Works. Building No. 3 and Building No. 4 are being repaired and a new stable is being erected by the city. With the new fiscal year, the Relief Home of the Aged and Infirm will be turned over to the city. In the budget the Supervisors have well provided for the new institution.

The city will shortly erect a reinforced concrete building as an Infirmary, at the site of former building No. 2, to cost \$250,000.00. This building will accommodate all inmates of the Relief Home who are in need of hospital treatment. It will also take all patients from buildings Nos. 3 and 4. One of the serious problems which remains to be solved is to prevent the abuse of the re-modeled institution. By a careful investigation of each case a strong and continued effort should be made to restrict this Charity to the worthy poor. Even now all new admissions are

being gone over by the investigator of the Associated Charities, but I believe that further efforts should be made in this direction. Closely connected to this problem is the other of providing suitable occupation for the healthy inmates of the institution. No individual who is able to do any kind of work should be allowed to remain idle. This would benefit the institution, but most of all the inmates themselves. How this work is to be provided is still an open question, but I believe that sufficient work can be found in the institution and on the tract of land which surrounds it. Perhaps the most attractive solution of the difficulty which suggests itself would be the purchase by the city of sufficient tract of ground in the neighborhood for the establishment of a vegetable farm of considerable size, for the maintenance of a dairy and the pasturing of cattle and other animals. The institution then probably could be made very nearly self-supporting, and I think it would be perfectly legitimate to supply the other city institutions with its surplus.

SMALLPOX AND LEPER HOSPITALS.

With the Pesthouse, so called, the Board of Health inherited another institution which was far from what it should have been. The white lepers were found being cared for in a roughly constructed dismal shack, underneath which there was a stable which had to be closed on account of its unsanitary condition. The Chinese lepers occupied another separate shack of the same description somewhat higher up on the same ground. When a survey was made of the lot it was found that this part of the establishment was entirely outside of the correct boundary line of the city property.

A Smallpox Hospital, so called, is a more recently constructed frame building, entirely too small for the purpose, with a badly ventilated and lighted space, imperfectly subdivided, in which men, women and children were crowded together in the worst possible fashion. One nurse was attending to all patients, and it was only due to her heroic efforts that a semblance of order and decency was maintained. Neither place was provided with electricity or gas, and the sewage from both drained into an open cesspool about 50 feet from one corner of the lot upon which the buildings were placed. When the Isolation Hospital, for plague cases was built, a new sewer was constructed which discharged into Islais Creek in deep water ten feet from the banks. The shacks on the Pesthouse site were connected with this new sewer. On November 15th, 1907, all three buildings were once more condemned by the Board of Health.

The management of these institutions was very much improved, when, on February 7th, 1908, Dr. A. A. O'Neill, who had so successfully managed the Plague Isolation Hospital on the adjoining lot, was placed in charge of the leper settlement and the smallpox hospital the three institutions being combined under the name of Isolation Hospital. Dr. O'Neill also acts as a city expert on smallpox cases. In May, 1908, the Supervisors granted \$10,000.00 for the repair of the Smallpox Hospital. Plans for these repairs, which contemplate the rearrangement of the present building with acquisition of new ward space and the erection of a new kitchen and laundry, have been made by the City Architect and accepted by the Board of Health. Work has already commenced and will be pushed to speedy completion by the Repair Department of the Board of Public Works. It is to be hoped when these repairs are completed, that the Supervisors will grant a similar sum for the relief of the lepers.

On December 24th, another re-organization of the Board of Health was effected which was necessitated by the Charter amendment providing for a Board of Health of seven members, three of them to be medical men and four laymen, dispensing with the former ex-officio members, the President of the Board of Public Works and the Chief of Police. The members of the new Board of Health are to serve seven years, one member to resign and a new member to be appointed annually by the Mayor. Mayor Taylor re-appointed on

the new Board, Drs. Huntington, Manning, and Ophuls. He appointed in addition, Mr. Curtis Hillyer, a lawyer, Mr. William F. Wilson, a master plumber, Mr. John P. McLaughlin, the secretary of the Teamsters' Union, and Mr. E. D. Bullard, a merchant. The new Board of Health organized on December 24th, and continued Dr. Ophuls as President. The new Board naturally is responsible for a good part of the work mentioned before, but it did not seem wise to interrupt the continuity of the narrative. Experience so far has shown very decidedly that the Charter amendment was a step in the right direction. The efficiency of the Board of Health has been greatly increased by the introduction of elements conversant with law and business affairs in general. The special knowledge of each one of the new members has been of great value, and the Board, through them, has come into more intimate contact with the general public. The estimation of the Board of Health by the general public has also been greatly enhanced by the fact that the new Board is an entirely non-partisan body, representing all parties and that it has in it a considerable representation of the business interests of the community. The fear which has been expressed that in strictly medical questions it might be difficult at times to obtain prompt co-operation by the lay members, has not, in any way been realized.

To the new Board of Health we owe among many other improvements a proper method of procedure in the condemnation proceedings, a very marked improvement in the plumbing inspection and in the method of conducting the master plumber examinations which are held for the Board of Health by representatives of the Master Plumbers' Association. The examinations are now conducted in such a manner that there cannot be any question about their fairness. Most important of all, however, seems to be the complete re-organization of the financial system of the Board of Health, which was effected in March, 1908. Formerly very loose methods were in vogue, the various institutions, such as the City and County Hospital, the Almshouse and the Emergency Hospitals, being almost independent of the Central Office in regard to their financial management; practically no accounts being kept of liabilities incurred, etc. Now all requisitions have to pass through the Central Office where they are carefully checked and full accounts kept of all liabilities. The receipts from the receiving clerks at the various institutions are carefully compared with the bills as they come into the Central Office. In other words reforms were introduced, which, in any business corporation of similar magnitude would have been in force for decades. A successful attempt was also made to improve the specifications for the city contracts, so far as they affect the Board of Health, and to exclude as much as possible irresponsible bidders.

On March 3d, Dr. H. Gunn, who had made a most efficient Health Officer, resigned, and Dr. R. G. Brodrick, who had considerable experience in sanitary work as Executive Officer, Department of Camp, Food and Warehouse, of the Relief and Red Cross Corporation, was appointed in his stead. On May 27th the Board of Health decided to introduce the use of uniforms for its inspectors. The advantages of uniforms are obvious; they give the inspectors greater authority; they protect the public from imposition by unauthorized inspectors; they also facilitate the control of the work of the inspection. A definite style of uniform has so far not been decided upon, but preparations are very nearly completed.

In the budget for 1908-1909, the Board of Supervisors gave an increased appropriation for the work of inspection, still the amount available is far short of what it should be. No doubt the lack of appropriation was entirely due to the inability of the Board of Supervisors on account of lack of funds to provide as liberally for the needs of the Department as they should have wished to do.

BUREAU OF SANITATION.

The Health Officer reports that in this bureau which has charge of all complaints, sanitary inspections, inspections for contagious diseases, quarantine and fumigation, issuance of permits, such as stable, laundry, bathhouse, cigar factory, etc., and also of the dead inspection, an accounting system and vertical files have been adopted for the keeping of all records. A system has recently been inaugurated by which a complete check is kept on all complaints.

DIVISION OF SANITARY INSPECTION.

At present a good part of the work of this division is being carried on by the Federal force under Dr. Blue. When bubonic plague broke out in August, 1907, the city was found to be in a most deplorable condition so far as general sanitation was concerned. Only one who visited the infected quarter at that time can form an adequate idea of the amount of filth that had been allowed to accumulate or the disgustingly unsanitary condition of buildings, more especially of such places as stables, restaurants, markets, storage places of food supplies, etc., and of the absolute lack of knowledge of the people in regard to the dangers which threatened them on account of their criminal neglect in matters sanitary. This was to a great extent not due to lack of proper legislation, or was it due to lack of effort on the part of the Health Department to enforce such legislation. For years the work of sanitation has been in the hands of a very energetic and most competent Chief Sanitary Inspector, and contrary to the general belief, the force under him has been found by successive Boards of Health to be well disciplined and conscientious in their work with few exceptions. The main fault lies in the system. The theory of our Charter is that each police officer is also a sanitary officer and that he shall see to the enforcement of all sanitary rules and regulations, and, if necessary, he shall notify the Board of Health of the existence of public nuisances. In practice this has worked out very poorly. In the sanitary campaign against plague, the Police Department has assisted the Board of Health to the best of its ability, but it is absolutely useless to ask the Police Department to do anything that it cannot do without interfering with its main duties. Experience has shown conclusively that the Police Department cannot attend to the sanitation of our city. The fact that the police lack the special knowledge required is sufficient explanation. It is also to be considered that their primary duty lies in an entirely different direction and unless the guardians of sanitation are primarily and solely interested in sanitation, it will necessarily be neglected. So far as I am aware, a police officer has not once called the attention of the Health Department to a sanitary defect in any part of the city. There is this to be considered also that for sanitary purposes Police Officers would have to make careful inspections of all premises on their beats, whereas the small number of police officers in the service makes it absolutely imperative that they should remain on the open thoroughfares as much as possible. What is needed, therefore, is a corps of inspectors large enough to control the sanitation of our city. The present force is absolutely inadequate for this purpose. At present, as was stated, this service is being rendered by the United States Marine Hospital Corps. The City is divided into twelve districts which are sufficiently small to allow the man at the head of each district to familiarize himself with sanitary conditions in it. Under him is a sufficient number of inspectors to make regular house to house inspection at proper intervals. It must be evident to every one that this is the only system which insures efficiency. If this system is not introduced into the city service as soon as the Marine Hospital Service Corps is withdrawn, sanitary conditions will return to the old status with amazing rapidity and a visitation of one or the other epidemic diseases will naturally follow. It is to be hoped that our citizens have had enough experience by this time to realize, in the first place, that the

whole business of the city in the long run depends entirely and absolutely upon proper sanitation. Just as the Panama Canal could not be built without preliminary sanitation of the canal zone, a city cannot hope to be successful and prosperous without proper sanitation. In the second place the citizens should realize the present system is the most expensive one in the long run, because although a little money is saved for a time, in the end much larger amounts of money must be spent to do what should have been attended to in the first place.

If the sanitation of the city had constantly been kept in proper condition, the expenditure of over half a million of dollars for Special Sanitation on account of the outbreak of Bubonic Plague would have been largely unnecessary. Furthermore, the difference in cost from the present absolutely inefficient system in which the time of the employees in our service is entirely taken up by the investigation of complaints which come in at random, and a system which would enable the department to control the situation, would be really quite insignificant compared with the benefit derived. It is our belief that by an addition of a few more sanitary inspectors, of about a dozen sub-inspectors and possibly twenty to thirty laborers, which would mean an additional expenditure of from three to four thousand dollars per month of about \$36,000.00 per year, this object could be accomplished. At present we have four sanitary inspectors only, and it is practically impossible for them to be at all familiar with all sanitary conditions in the quarter of the city assigned to them and it would be palpably unjust to make them personally responsible, as they should be, for any deficiency that might be discovered in that section of the city by the Board of Health. All other inspectors in the employ of the Board of Health are detailed on special work and are more than fully occupied and therefore cannot be used for purposes of general sanitation.

DIVISION OF FUMIGATION.

The Health Officer reports that an additional man is necessary in order to place the work of this division on a scientific basis.

DIVISION OF DAIRY INSPECTION.

In order to insure a safe milk supply of the city, it is absolutely necessary that the dairies which send milk to the city, most of which are situated outside of the City and County of San Francisco, be inspected by this department. There is no way by which the sanitary or insanitary condition of milk can be determined except by inspection at the point where the milk is produced. Many of the Eastern cities have realized the absolute necessity of this work and have acted accordingly with the most gratifying results. The Board of Health realizing the absolute need of work of this character asked the Board of Supervisors for an appropriation for this purpose. On account of lack of funds this appropriation was not granted except one additional dairy inspector. The Board of Health, however, during the coming year will make all necessary preparations for the carrying out of this work with the hope of obtaining the necessary appropriation for the next fiscal year.

DIVISION OF PLUMBING INSPECTION.

The Health Officer reports that on account of the number of complaints referred to our office by the district commanders, besides the activity in erection of new buildings, the inspection work of this Department cannot be properly carried on with less than six plumbing inspectors, i. e., we should have one additional plumbing inspector.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Some means should be devised by which accurate statistic of births could be obtained which at the present time are very unsatisfactory.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS.

I have already spoken of the establishment of this bureau and except for some minor modifications there is no urgent need for any change.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES.

The Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratories are in a position to handle the work assigned to them to fairly good advantage, but both of these services will have to be enlarged shortly in order that in addition to the routine work required of them they shall be enabled to initiate work on their own account to my mind they should in time become the guiding factors to the efforts of the Board of Health rather than a mere tool for the accomplishment of a set task.

MEAT INSPECTION.

At present there is need for additional regulations in regard to the inspection of meat, and the number of inspectors is hardly sufficient to cover the large field, especially when one takes into account the difficulty of controlling the importation of meats from places outside of the City and County of San Francisco.

WM. OPHULS, M. D.,
President.

R. G. BRODRICK, M. D.,
Health Officer.

Appendix to the Report of the President of the Board of Health

COPY OF CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION ON BUBONIC PLAGUE ISSUED
OCTOBER, 1907.

Bubonic plague is primarily a disease of rats which is occasionally transmitted to man. In order to eradicate the disease it is therefore necessary to exterminate the rats so far as possible. This can be accomplished only when, first, all rat food, slops, garbage, refuse, etc., is carefully removed, or pending removal, kept in metal buckets with tight covers. Second, all places which harbor rats and in which they may breed must be destroyed; that is, all rubbish must be cleared away, and all firewood should be kept on platforms at least one foot above the ground and as closely packed as possible. The entrance of rats into houses must be guarded against, best by providing rat proof concrete basements. All basements and ground floors should be cleared of rubbish, the rat holes found, poison, preferably Rough on Rats or Electric Paste (**Poisonous:** be careful of animals or children), put in and the holes closed by covering them with strips of metal or cementing. Persistent efforts should be made by every householder to keep his premises free from rats, and catch and poison as many as possible. A safe poison for rats consists of equal quantities of flour and plaster paris, thoroughly mixed dry, and placed where the rats can get it. A pan of water should be near by. A little sugar or grated cheese may be mixed with this preparation to make it more appetizing to the rats. Rats found or caught should not be handled but picked up with sticks and placed at once in kerosene or boiling water. What applies to rats also applies to mice.

As fleas play an important role in the dissemination of the disease they should be guarded against and a liberal use of efficient insect powder is to be generally advocated. Mop up wooden floors with weak solution of crude carbolic acid to destroy the fleas.

If these precautions are taken there is practically no danger from plague, but when they are neglected the danger is great and imminent.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

COPY OF CIRCULAR SENT TO PHYSICIANS.

San Francisco, Cal., January 13, 1908.

Dear Doctor:—We wish to enlist your personal co-operation in the campaign of education of the public in regard to bubonic plague, which we have determined to enter upon. Will you kindly inform your patients of the following facts:

In the first place, that we have bubonic plague in this city, as is shown absolutely by the evidence of clinical investigation, post-mortem examination, and bacteriologic research.

2nd. That the main disseminator of the disease is the rat and its parasite. In all larger outbreaks of plague, diseased rats have been found, and the disease in rats has preceded the occurrence of cases in man. In this city it has again been observed that diseased rats made their appearance in certain quarters, and that the human cases followed some time afterwards. It is, therefore, necessary to exterminate all rats so far as that is possible. In order to effect this end, the people should assist the workers of the Marine Hospital

Service as much as possible. The foremen of the working crews are provided with badges as a means of identification. The people should rid their premises of rats by trapping and poisoning. All rat food, such as garbage, etc., must be removed. Pending removal, it should be kept in metal lined buckets, with tight metal cover, as provided by ordinance. All violations of this ordinance will be punished severely. All breeding places of rats, such as rubbish, etc., should be removed. Empty spaces under houses must be cleaned.

The best means of making a house absolutely rat-proof and prevent almost certainly the possibility of infection from plague, is by concreting the basement under the whole area of the house, and running up rat-proof concrete side walls to a height of about two feet above the ground. In cities where there were larger epidemics, it has been shown that such houses are absolutely safe.

3rd. That one of the most important means of transmission of the disease from the rat to man is the flea. The Indian Plague Commission demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt, that fleas take up the virus and transmit it to healthy rats or guinea pigs. They also demonstrated that there are certain rat fleas which will attack man. The ordinary flea of man, the *pulex irritans*, fortunately does not seem to feed on rats. Fleas can be avoided by personal and general cleanliness; by mopping the floor with a weak solution of crude carbolic acid, and, least of all, by insect powder.

We would deem it a great courtesy on your part if you would not only disseminate this knowledge among patients requiring your services, but if you would make it a business to visit the more influential members of your clientele in order to talk the matter over with them.

So far, we have had 137 verified cases of plague since May 27, 1907; of these, there were in August, 14; in September, 53; in October, 30; in November, 30; and in December, 8. We have now only two verified cases at the Isolation Hospital.

The falling off of the cases in December is, to a certain extent, due to the wet and cold weather, which drives the rats to shelter, and interferes with the activities of the flea. We hope, however, that it is partly due to the work which has already been done, and in this hope we should find the incentive for redoubled energy in this direction. This is all the more necessary since, although the human cases have declined, the number of diseased rats found has been on the increase during the last month, and the area of rat infection also is increasing. Unless we get rid of the rat infection in the course of the winter, we shall have to expect a renewed and perhaps more violent outbreak of the disease in spring.

Very truly yours,

WM. OPHULS, M. D.,
President Board of Health.

TABLE 1.
PROVISIONAL PLAGUE DISTRICTS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
(Boundaries.)

Dist. No.	North.	East.	South.	West.
1	Waters of Bay.	Waters of Bay.	Pacific street.	Taylor street.
2	Waters of Bay.	Taylor street.	Pacific street.	Octavia street.
3	Pacific street.	Waters of Bay.	Market street.	Octavia street.
4	Waters of Bay.	Taylor street.	Market street.	First avenue and Presidio
5		Octavia street.	Sutter street.	Reservation.
6	Sutter street.	Octavia street.	Market to Castro to Eighteenth, Eighteenth to Fulton street.	Stanyan to Fulton, Fulton to First avenue, First avenue to Geary.
7	Waters of Bay and Presidio Reservation.	First avenue	County Line.	Pacific Ocean.
8	Fulton street.	Stanyan street to Eighteenth, imaginary line from Eighteenth and Stanyan to Ingleside Coursing Park.		
9	Eighteenth street to Castro, Castro to Market and Market to Sixteenth, Sixteenth to Mission.	Mission street.	Branch County Jail site and Bauer street.	Imaginary line from Eighteenth and Castro to Ingleside Coursing Park.
10	Precita avenue to San Bruno, San Bruno to Islais Creek, Islais Creek to waters of Bay.	Waters of Bay.	County Line.	Mission road.
11	Sixteenth to Kansas, Kansas to Alameda, Alameda to Rhode Island, Rhode Island to Division, Division to waters of Bay.	Waters of Bay.	Precita avenue to San Bruno, San Bruno to Islais Creek, Islais Creek to waters of Bay.	West Mission.
12	Market street.	Waters of Bay.	Channel street.	Seventh street.
Sub. 12	Market street.	Seventh street.	Sixteenth to Kansas, Kansas to Alameda, Alameda to Rhode Island, Rhode Island to Division, Division to Seventh.	Market street.

TABLE 3.
RAT REPORT—ARRANGED BY MONTHS.
(Approximate Figures.)

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
Number of rats found dead..	245	4,441	2,840	1,001	811	1,513	2,070	2,588	1,763	1,276	18,548
Number of rats trapped.....	161	6,033	13,329	7,968	12,364	40,963	40,092	23,924	19,337	18,588	183,359
Totals.....	406	10,474	16,169	8,969	13,775	42,476	42,162	26,512	21,100	19,864	201,907
Number of rats examined....	183	.....	8,980	4,021	5,133	13,379	17,966	15,293	13,345	12,583	90,883
Number found infected	4	23	37	43	64	111	58	24	82	3	399
Totals.....	187	23	9,017	4,063	5,197	13,490	18,024	15,317	13,347	12,586	91,282

N.B.—Total figures correct.

TABLE 4.
RATS FOUND INFECTED WITH BUBONIC PLAGUE.
(According to Districts and Months.)

District Number	Total	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
1	38	4	8	1	7	8	2	7	1	0	0
2	12	1	1	1	0	0	7	2	0	0	0
3	41	0	1	2	6	10	3	10	7	1	1
4	26	0	1	3	2	1	16	1	2	0	0
5	42	1	2	2	7	4	24	2	0	0	0
6	80	1	3	10	8	18	28	8	0	4	0
7	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	34	0	4	5	6	4	6	0	3	3	0
10	7	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
11	29	0	0	4	1	5	4	11	3	1	0
12	45	0	2	6	5	8	5	4	3	12	0
Sub. 12	44	2	1	2	5	6	3	10	12	3	0
Total.....	399	9	23	37	47	65	99	59	33	24	3

TABLE 5.
AMOUNT EXPENDED BY THE CITY IN WORK OF PLAGUE SANITATION.

Month.	Salaries.	Transporta- tion.	Rat Bounty.	Isolation Hospital.	Incidentals.	Supplies and Equipment.	Totals Allowed.
1907—August.....	\$ 201.00		\$ 100.00			\$ 2,298.05	\$ 2,500.00
September.....	14,112.45		757.60			7,840.81	25,000.00
October.....	26,168.80		1,345.00		\$155.75	12,259.48	30,000.00
November.....	19,220.85	1,307.50	1,453.95	\$ 822.70	229.15	10,907.67	35,000.00
December.....	3,266.65	1,339.50	1,702.10	1,287.70	447.41	5,111.63	20,000.00
1908—January.....	3,111.50	1,420.25	1,702.10	938.08	293.80	9,003.20	20,000.00
February.....	2,880.33	1,495.50	3,338.30	791.07	171.87	2,178.10	11,000.00
March.....	3,037.00	1,590.00	1,600.00	634.21	457.16	3,647.16	11,000.00
April.....	2,678.15	1,664.20	1,505.40	547.37	456.85	4,132.14	12,500.00
May.....	2,399.65	1,022.50	650.00	560.00	260.95	4,355.20	10,000.00
June.....	2,153.00	1,520.00	500.00	630.00		5,197.00	10,000.00
Total.....							\$187,000.00

To the above must be added \$16,000, the cost of the Isolation Hospital.

Ordinances Adopted in Connection with Suppression of Bubonic Plague

COLLECTION OF GARBAGE REGULATED.

Ordinance No. 357 (New Series).

Section 1. From and after the passage of this Ordinance all garbage, as hereinafter defined, shall be placed by the person, firm or corporation occupying the premises upon which such garbage is created, in a water-tight metal receptacle, which receptacle shall be continuously closed by a close-fitting metal cover. The contents of such receptacle shall be delivered at least once a week to some person holding a legal permit from the Board of Health, issued under the provisions of Ordinance No. 775, entitled "Imposing a License on Scavenger Wagons."

Section 2. The person collecting such garbage under the terms of the preceding section shall deposit the contents of all such receptacles from such receptacle directly into the wagon provided therefor, and shall deliver the contents of such wagon at the Sanitary Reduction Works on the same day that such garbage was placed therein. Any failure on the part of the person so collecting such garbage to observe the requirements of this section will be sufficient to justify the revocation by the Board of Health of the permit issued in accordance with the provisions of said Ordinance No. 775.

Section 3. The term "garbage" as herein used is hereby defined to be all kitchen refuse of residences, restaurants, hotels and places where food is prepared for human consumption, all waste and offal from fish, meat and vegetable markets, and all organic substances of whatever kind or nature unfit for food that are subject to immediate decay.

Section 4. In addition to the revocation of the permit for the cause set forth in Section 2 hereof, the Board of Health shall have authority to hear complaints against any person holding such permit and to revoke the same for insolent or threatening conduct, for the failure to collect garbage under the terms of any contract, or for the violation of any sanitary regulations made by such Board; and no increase of charge for the collection of such garbage shall be made without the permission of the Board of Health.

Section 5. All members of the Police Department and employees of the Board of Health are hereby specifically required to enforce the provisions of this Ordinance, and shall have the right to enter any and all premises for the purpose of ascertaining as to the sanitary condition thereof, and any person denying or obstructing such entry shall be subject to the penalty herein provided.

Section 6. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 7. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

REQUIRING METAL RECEPTACLES FOR GARBAGE.

Ordinance No. 379 (New Series).

Amending Ordinance No. 357 (New Series) by adding a new section thereto.

Section 1A. Every contractor or builder engaged in the erection or repair of a building is hereby required to provide a water-tight metal receptacle at or near such building being so erected or repaired, within which receptacle shall be deposited any refuse, food or garbage cast aside by the employees or workmen engaged on such building. Said receptacle shall be kept continuously closed by a close-fitting metal cover except at such times when opened for the deposit of such refuse, food or garbage.

Every employee or workman engaged in work upon said building or on the premises surrounding said building who consumes food on said premises is hereby required to deposit in such water-tight metal receptacle in the manner aforesaid all leavings of such food as may be unconsumed or rejected by him, and the casting aside on said premises or throwing about of unconsumed food or of any garbage is hereby expressly forbidden.

REGULATING THE CONSTRUCTION OF STABLES.

Ordinance No. 345 (New Series).

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation hereafter to construct any building or premises to be used as a stable for horses or mules without first obtaining a permit from the Board of Supervisors and the Board of Health, specifying the name of permittee, and the location of building or premises to be used as a stable and the number of animals intended to be kept therein.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to maintain as a stable for horses or mules any existing structure not used at the date of the passage of this Ordinance for stable purposes without first obtaining a permit from the Board of Supervisors and Board of Health, specifying the name of the permittee, the location of the building or premises to be used as such stable and the number of animals to be kept therein.

Construction of Floor and Side Walls.

Section 3. The floor of all buildings or premises hereafter constructed and intended to be used for the purpose of stabling horses or mules must be of concrete not less than three inches thick covered with a layer of cement or asphaltum not less than one-half inch thick.

Section 4. A semi-circular or V-shaped gutter drain shall be constructed at the time floor is put down in the rear of those portions or parts of the premises where stalls are to be constructed.

This gutter drain shall have a uniform thickness as is set forth in the construction of the floor of the stable and shall not be less than four inches inside measurement at the floor level, nor less than three inches in depth, with sufficient fall to carry off all liquid discharges from the stalls.

Section 5. In all buildings hereafter constructed for stable purposes the side walls or foundation of the structure shall be of concrete or brick laid in cement mortar not less than eight inches thick at the top and shall continue to a height of not less than one foot above the surrounding surface soil, and shall have no breaks or openings except where necessary for doors.

Section 6. Wash racks, when located within the stable, must be provided with surface drain to connect with sewer, provisions for same to be made before putting down the floor.

Section 7. Gutter drains in rear of stalls shall drain into sewer in such manner as to fully comply with provisions of Ordinance No. 1504 of the Board of Supervisors.

Section 8. Every person, firm or corporation now and hereafter maintaining any stable or other place in which manure or stable refuse accumulates shall provide a galvanized iron, tin, zinc or other metal-lined box or bin within the area walls of the stable; said box or bin shall be vented by means of a duct or flue not less than twelve inches square extending through the roof. The termination of said vent shall be carried above the roof of adjoining premises, and in no instance be less than ten feet from any window or light well.

Section 9. All manure or stable refuse must be removed from the stable at least semi-weekly, and at all times shall such stable or other place, and every part and appurtenance thereof, be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

Section 10. No ventilators or windows which may be used as ventilators shall be constructed in the area walls of the stable if within ten feet of adjacent property lines, except by special consent of the Board of Health, which must appear on the face of stable permit.

Section 11. All stables must be ventilated by means of Louvre ventilators in the roof, or by openings in area walls where said walls are more than ten feet from adjacent property lines, except as provided in Section 10 hereof.

Section 12. Every stable or other place, where horses or mules are kept, must have not less than 1,000 cubic feet of air space in the clear for each and every animal kept therein.

Section 13. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use any stable or other place where animals are kept as a place of storage for fruits, vegetables, meats, milk or any other food stuffs.

Section 14. All feed excepting hay shall be kept in a metal lined bin or metal lined room, so constructed as to be rat-proof.

Section 15. The provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to all stables that shall hereafter be conducted in structures which are now existing but are not used for stable purposes at the date of the passage of this Ordinance.

Section 16. Any person, firm or corporation, or any servant, agent or employee of any person, firm or corporation, violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five (\$5.00) dollars nor more than five hundred (\$500.00) dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

PROVIDING SANITARY REGULATIONS.

Ordinance No. 369 (New Series).

Providing sanitary regulations for the protection of the public health in the City and County of San Francisco, and particularly to prevent the propagation and spread of the bubonic plague through the medium of rats.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco, as follows:

Section 1. This ordinance is designed to and is enacted as a police and sanitary regulation for the protection of the public health, and particularly to prevent the propagation and spread of bubonic plague through the medium of rats.

Section 2. The Health Officer of the City and County of San Francisco, or any agent or inspector appointed by him or by the Board of Health for the purpose, shall have authority, after announcing the purpose of his visit, and shall be permitted to enter any building or premises, or any part thereof, in the City and County, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of any day, for the purpose of inspecting the same, and to ascertain whether the provisions of this Ordinance have been complied with by the owner and occupant thereof.

Section 3. All buildings and basement walls of all storerooms, warehouses, residences or other buildings within the City and County; all chicken yards or pens, chicken coops or houses, and all barns and stables, shall be so constructed or repaired as to prevent rats from being harbored underneath the same or within the walls thereof, and all food products or other products, goods, wares and merchandise liable to attract or to become infested or infected with rats, whether kept for sale or for any other purpose, shall be so protected as to prevent rats from gaining access thereto or coming in contact therewith. All storerooms, warehouses, residences or other buildings in said City and County shall be provided by the householder or his agent with one or more traps of a pattern approved by the Health Officer, which traps shall be freshly baited at least twice each week by the householder or his agent, and shall be inspected daily by the householder or his agent, and any rat or rats caught therein shall be killed and destroyed or delivered to the Health Department, or its duly authorized deputy, or killed and then destroyed by burning, and such trap or traps thoroughly smoked and reset and rebaited by said householder or his agent.

Section 4. All public and private docks and wharves in the City and County, wherever located, shall be so protected as to prevent rats from gaining entrance to such docks or wharves at either high or low tide from vessels anchored or moored alongside of such docks or wharves, or from other sources, and all food products stored in docks or wharves shall be so kept and stored as to prevent rats from gaining access thereto or coming in contact therewith. All docks and wharves shall be provided with two or more traps of a pattern approved by the Health Officer; traps shall be freshly baited at least twice each week, and shall be inspected daily, and all rats caught therein shall be killed and delivered to the Health Department, or its duly authorized deputy, or killed and then destroyed by burning, and such trap or traps shall be thoroughly smoked and reset and rebaited.

Section 5. All slaughterhouses of every kind and nature and wherever located in the City and County shall be so protected as to prevent rats from gaining access to the building or buildings thereof, and all holes and openings in the building or basement walls shall be thoroughly stopped with cement or other material approved by the Board of Health, and all food products stored in slaughterhouses shall be so kept as to prevent rats from coming in contact therewith.

All slaughterhouses shall have at least two traps, or as many more traps as may be required by the Board of Health of pattern approved by said Board, which traps shall be baited with fresh bait at least twice a week, and such traps shall be inspected daily by the owners, lessees or agents thereof, and all rats caught therein shall be killed and delivered to the Health Department, or its duly authorized deputy, or killed and then destroyed by burning, and the trap or traps thoroughly smoked and reset and rebaited by said owners, lessees or their agents.

Section 6. All buildings, places and premises whatsoever in the City and County shall at once be placed, and shall continuously be kept, by the owner or the occupant thereof in a clean and sanitary condition, and free from rats.

Section 7. No person, firm or corporation shall have or permit upon any premises owned, occupied or controlled by him or it, any nuisance detrimental

to health, or any accumulation of filth, garbage, decaying animal or vegetable matter, or any animal or human excrement; and it shall be the duty of the Health Officer of the City and County to cause any such person, firm or corporation to be notified to abolish, abate and remove such nuisance, and in case such person, firm or corporation shall fail, neglect or refuse to remove the same within one (1) day after receiving such notice, such nuisance may be removed and abated under and by order of the Health Officer, and the person, firm or corporation whose duty it was to abate or remove such nuisance, in addition to incurring penalties in this Ordinance provided, shall become indebted to the City and County for the costs and charges incurred by the City and County by reason of the existence and removal of such nuisance.

Section 8. No person, firm or corporation shall dump or place upon any land or in any water or waterway, within the City and County, any dead animals, butchers' offal, fish or parts of fish, or any waste vegetable or animal matter whatever.

Section 9. No person, firm or corporation, whether the owner, lessee, occupant or agent of any premises, shall keep or permit to be kept in any building, area way, or upon any premises, or in any alley, street or public place adjacent to any premises, any waste animal or vegetable matter, dead animals, butchers' offal, fish or parts of fish, swill or any refuse matter from any restaurant, eating place, residence, place of business or other building, unless the same be collected and kept in a tightly covered or closed metal can or vessel.

Section 10. No rubbish, waste or manure shall be placed, left, dumped or permitted to accumulate and remain in any building, place or premises in the City and County so that the same shall or may afford food or a harboring or breeding place for rats.

Section 11. Any person, firm or corporation violating or failing to comply with any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine in any sum not exceeding five hundred (\$500) dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each day's violation of any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be construed as a separate and distinct offense.

CONCRETE FLOORS IN MARKETS.

Ordinance No. 368 (New Series).

Adding a new section to the "Building Law."

Section 268-B. All floors of buildings used as markets must be constructed of concrete or other fireproof material covered with a wearing surface of concrete; or if of wooden construction such floor must be covered with waterproof material, the same to be run up on the walls at least eight inches in height; over this waterproof material there shall be placed a wearing surface of concrete at least one and one-half inches in thickness, troweled to a smooth surface.

FLOORS IN YARDS, ETC.

Ordinance No. 382 (New Series).

Adding a new section to the "Building Law."

Section 314-A. All floors of yards, courts and passageways shall be of earth, sand, gravel, cinders or other similar material, or of concrete. No such floors shall be constructed of wood.

RAT-PROOFING BASEMENTS.

Ordinance No. 489 (New Series).

Adding a new section to the "Building Law."

Section 268-A. All buildings shall be made so as to be impervious as possible to the ingress of rats and other vermin. The foundation walls shall be of concrete or of brick or stone laid in cement mortar, or some equally rat-proof material, shall extend at least one foot above the surface soil, and shall be at least eight inches thick at the top; and where openings are necessary for ventilation or other purposes said openings must be made rat-proof by suitable metal screens. The full floor area under all buildings must be covered by concrete at least one and one-half inches thick, except where the surface of the soil is composed of hard pan or rock; provided, however, that outside of the following described district, buildings occupying a ground space of not more than 800 square feet need not comply with the foregoing provisions, provided that such buildings are elevated at least eighteen inches above the surface of the ground and the walls supporting the building are left open upon three sides and the space under such building exposed.

The district to which the foregoing exemption shall apply shall be all of that portion of the City and County not included within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point where Channel street intersects the waters of the Bay; thence along Channel street south to Division street, along Division street to Harrison street, along Harrison street to Army street, along Army street to Castro street, along Castro street to Seventeenth street, along Seventeenth street to Stanyan street, along Stanyan street to Fulton street, along Fulton street to Thirteenth avenue, along Thirteenth avenue to the Presidio wall, along the Presidio wall to Lyon street and along Lyon street to the waters of the Bay and along the waters of the Bay to the point of commencement.

REGULATING THE KEEPING OF ANIMALS AND FOWLS.

Ordinance No. 384 (New Series).

Regulating the keeping and feeding of live hares, rabbits, guinea pigs, chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, doves, pigeons and other fowl.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to keep or feed, or cause to be kept or fed, or permit to be kept or fed, on premises over which such person, firm or corporation may have control, any live hares, rabbits, guinea pigs, chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, doves, pigeons or other fowl within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco herein below designated unless the same are kept or fed in coops or enclosures complying with the following requirements, to wit:

(1) The floor of said coop or enclosure shall be of concrete not less than two (2) inches thick and covered either with a layer of cement not less than one-half an inch thick or asphalt not less than one inch thick.

(2) The said coop or enclosure shall be entirely surrounded by a brick or concrete wall at least five (5) inches in thickness and one foot high.

(3) The said coop or enclosure shall be entirely surrounded by a galvanized iron wire mesh fence, walls or sides extending at least six (6) feet above the ground, which mesh shall not be greater than one-half inch in size.

Provided, however, that said live hares, rabbits, guinea pigs, chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, doves, pigeons or other fowl shall be permitted between

the hours of sunrise and sunset to run at large within the limits of the premises in which said coops or inclosures are maintained and provided, further, that said coops or inclosures shall be kept closed during the time that said live hares, rabbits, guinea pigs, chickens, turkeys, geese, doves, pigeons and other fowl are so running at large.

The portion of the city and county subject to the provisions of this Ordinance is bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at a point where Lyon street meets the waters of the bay; thence southerly along Lyon street to the southerly boundary line of Presidio reservation; thence westerly along said boundary line to Sixteenth avenue; thence southerly on Sixteenth avenue to Fulton street (formerly D and Fulton streets); thence easterly on Fulton street to Stanyan street; thence southerly on Stanyan street to Frederick street; thence westerly on Frederick street to First avenue; thence southerly on First avenue to Parnassus avenue; thence in an easterly direction on Parnassus avenue to Stanyan street; thence along Stanyan street southerly to Thirtieth street; thence easterly along Thirtieth street to Castro street; thence southerly along Castro street to a point where, if extended southerly, it would intersect the corner of Mission street and Silver avenue; thence southerly along Mission street to Tingley street; thence along Tingley street to Alemany avenue; thence along Alemany avenue to Bauer street; thence along Bauer street to Mission street; thence southwesterly along Mission street to France avenue; thence along France avenue to Paris street; thence northeasterly along Paris street to Russia avenue; thence southeasterly along Russia avenue to Munich street; thence northeasterly along Munich street to Felton street; thence easterly along Felton street to Madison street; thence northwesterly along Madison street to Silver avenue; thence along Silver avenue in a westerly direction to Mission street; thence northeasterly along Mission street to Canal street; thence along Canal street to the southerly boundary of St. Mary's College tract; thence easterly and northerly along the southerly and easterly boundaries of said tract to Crescent avenue; thence along Crescent avenue to Andover avenue; thence northerly along Andover avenue to Cortland avenue; thence along Cortland avenue in an easterly direction to San Bruno avenue; thence following the line of San Bruno avenue to Islais creek, and the waters of the bay from Islais creek to Lyon street.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to keep or feed live hares, rabbits, guinea pigs, chickens, turkeys, geese, doves, pigeons or other fowl in moveable or portable coops in premises which are not rat proof unless the said coops are constructed with a metal bottom and metal sides to a height of at least one foot, surmounted by a metal cage of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch wire mesh.

Section 3. Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

INSANITARY BUILDINGS DECLARED TO BE NUISANCES.

Ordinance No. 501. (New Series.)

Declaring insanitary building structures or parts thereof nuisances and providing for the abatement thereof.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. All buildings, structures or parts thereof which are insanitary are hereby declared to be and are nuisances, and the Board of Health is hereby

authorized and empowered to abate the same in the manner provided in this Ordinance.

Section 2. Whenever the Health Officer of this City and County shall make written complaint to the Board of Health that any building, structure or part thereof is in an unsanitary condition, the Board of Health shall by formal resolution order a hearing of said complaint and fix the time and place therefor. The complaint shall contain general allegations setting forth the conditions complained of.

Section 3. Upon the filing of such complaint, the Board of Health shall cause a copy thereof, together with a notice of the time and place set for the hearing thereof, to be served personally upon the owner of said structure, building or part thereof complained of, or his agent or the lessee or the occupant thereof, and shall cause a copy of said complaint, together with said notice of hearing, to be posted in some conspicuous place on said structure. The time fixed for the hearing of said complaint shall not be less than forty-eight (48) hours after the service and posting of the copy of said complaint and said notice. Said notice shall require all persons interested to appear at the hearing to show cause, if any they have, why said structure, building or the part thereof complained of should not be declared insanitary.

Section 4. The Board of Health upon conclusion of said hearing shall decide upon the facts submitted whether or not said alleged condition constitutes a nuisance under the terms of this Ordinance, and shall embody said decision in a formal Resolution setting forth its findings.

Section 5. The Board of Health, upon its determination and finding that the structure, building or part thereof complained of, is a nuisance, shall order the vacation of same for all purposes, and shall cause a copy of said order to be posted in a conspicuous place on the aforesaid structure, building or part thereof determined by said Board to be a nuisance, and a copy thereof to be personally served upon the owner thereof or his agent, or the lessee or the occupant thereof. The order shall specify the time within which said structure, building or part thereof determined by said Board to be a nuisance shall be vacated, which shall be not less than forty-eight (48) hours after the passing of said order and the personal service thereof as above provided.

Section 6. The Health Officer shall give a written notification thereof to the Chief of Police, who shall thereupon, through the officers of the Police Department, execute and enforce the said order of vacation.

Section 7. Any owner, or the agent of such owner, or the lessee or the occupant of any structure, building or part thereof ordered vacated hereunder who shall himself or through others forcibly resist or prevent the enforcement of such order shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not less than ten days nor more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 8. Unless within forty-eight (48) hours after the service of notice to vacate as above provided, the owner, or his agent, or the lessee, or the occupant of said building, structure or part thereof, shall notify the Board of Health in writing that he will make or cause to be made such alterations or repairs as in the judgment of the Board of Health shall be necessary for the purpose of making said building, structure or part thereof sanitary, the Board of Health shall proceed to abate the same. If said notice be given as aforesaid the Board of Health shall grant a reasonable time to make said alterations and repairs. If said alterations and repairs are not made and completed within said time allowed by said Board, the Board of Health shall by formal resolution order, and in accordance with said order, cause the

abatement of said nuisance and the destruction of said building, structure or part thereof, herein provided, found and determined to be a nuisance.

Section 9. The structure, building or part thereof vacated hereunder shall not be reoccupied without the written permission of the Board of Health, but such permission must be granted when within the time allowed as hereinbefore specified the alterations and repairs required to be made by the Board of Health shall have been made.

Section 10. Upon the written application therefor of the Board of Health the Board of Supervisors shall allow and order paid out of such fund as the Board of Supervisors may lawfully specify any sums the expenditure of which may be necessary for the enforcement of this Ordinance, and the Auditor shall audit and the Treasurer shall pay such sums so allowed and ordered paid, and the amount so expended shall become a lien upon the property upon which said nuisance was abated in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance. And said amount may be recovered by an action against said property or the owner thereof.

Report of the Bureau of Sanitation

W. C. HASSLER, M. D.....Chief Sanitary Officer

I have the honor to submit herewith the following tabulated reports for the fiscal year 1907-08 of the various Bureaus under my supervision, and of the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory:

DIVISION OF SANITATION.

The work of this Division is the investigation and abatement of nuisances; inspection and quarantine of contagious diseases; vaccination of smallpox contacts and the supervising of fumigation of premises where contagious diseases have existed. The force regularly detailed to this work is as follows: Drs. H. L. Curtis, J. A. Kuykendall, F. C. Muller and G. D. Culver. From April 1st to June 30th of the year an additional inspector was detailed from the force engaged in the work of Special Sanitation and assigned to this Division. During the latter portions of the year all nuisance complaints were assigned to the field forces engaged in the suppression of plague.

DIVISION OF SANITARY DISINFECTION.

A marked increase in the work of this Division is shown over that of the fiscal year 1906-07, as will be shown by comparison of the tables submitted. The force of this Division consists of two inspectors, I. L. David and Thomas Kane.

DIVISION OF PLUMBING INSPECTION.

The work of this Division is performed by the following inspectors: T. J. Farrell, Chief Inspector, W. D. Hobro, Peter Mulligan, J. E. Sweeney, J. Robertson and T. A. Casserly, assistant inspectors. During the year, 2544 plans for new buildings were submitted, being 1,926 plans less than were submitted during the fiscal year 1906-07. The number of inspections on alterations and repairs, however, shows a material increase, the result no doubt of the campaign of special sanitation.

FOOD DIVISION.

This Division has two inspectors, T. P. Lydon and E. F. Murphy, whose work during the year has been practically confined to the collecting of samples of milk, water and food stuffs for Laboratory examination. These samples are taken from the different classes of business noted in the appended report. Much time was devoted by the inspectors to the prosecution of violators of the Screening Ordinance and Milk Laws.

DIVISION OF MARKET INSPECTION.

This Division consists of the following inspectors: Thos. McEnroe, J. Brown, John Regan, S. J. Campbell and W. H. Jordan. The number of inspections and the seizures and condemnations during the year demonstrates at a glance the inadequacy of the force to cope with the increasing amount of meats brought into the city. Credit is due the force for the energy displayed.

DAIRY AND MILK INSPECTION.

This Division consists of two inspectors, W. E. Lendrum and E. B. O'Connor, who report that during the year over twenty dairies having gone out of existence in San Francisco County, and that the number of dairies existing on June 30, 1908, is forty-nine, and that the total number of cows milked upon said dairies is 2,653.

The Laboratory reports appended are elaborate and self-explanatory, and show that a large amount of valuable work has been performed. Particular attention is directed to the report of the Chemist on the examination of evaporated and condensed milks, and the Board of Health by its efforts has eliminated from the San Francisco market all these milks below the standard required by law.

The following tables show the work performed by the various Divisions.

ANNUAL REPORT, DIVISION OF SANITARY INSPECTION.

	Totals	1907						1908					
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
Complaints unabated at last report	2036	65	83	103	298	274	179	262	240	311	221		
Complaints filed during month.....	3708	182	247	504	558	352	388	322	536	441	178		
Total.....	5744	247	330	607	856	626	567	584	776	752	399		
Complaints abated	2573	104	145	200	413	325	197	243	343	431	172		
No cause	340	15	15	37	63	36	33	41	48	38	14		
Referred to other departments.....	860	45	67	72	136	86	75	60	71	62	213†		
Unabated	1971	83	103	298	274	179	262	240	311	221			
Total.....	5744	247	330	607	856	626	567	584	776	752	399		
Number of first inspections.....	3718	190	266	454	533	367	465	322	487	468	166		
Number of re-inspections.....	5442	252	315	383	631	587	352	509	572	662	551	223	405
Special inspections.....	4607	326	312	473	290	327	348	278	284	366	577	432	634
Total number of inspections.....	13714	768	893	1302	1454	1281	1085	1109	1343	1496	1294	650	1039

† Turned over to Dr. Blue.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

	Totals	1907						1908					
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
Quarantined.													
Diphtheria.....	664	38	38	30	41	45	58	59	89	68	82	50	57
Scarlet fever.....	246	9	4	17	13	17	8	17	24	32	33	29	23
Smallpox.....	248	11	11	6	15	7	38	38	22	55	38	29	28
Bubonic plague.....	13	13	13	*	*	*	*	*	*				
Investigated.													
Cerebro spinal meningitis.....	78	11	5	6	3	7	6	8	6	6	9	9	2
Measles.....	910	60	59	7	5	10	13	21	68	121	167	191	188
Typhoid fever.....	363	48	37	39	63	46	36	21	5	12	9	12	35
Whooping cough.....	57	18	5	4	2	4	1	2	3	3	4	5	7
Mumps.....	56	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	14	14	5	10
Varicella.....	248	10	2	10	6	5	29	46	22	28	29	28	33
Erysipelas.....	11	2			2	1					3	1	2
Trachoma.....	1	1							2	10	2	1	
Rotheln.....	15												
Quarantine inspections.....	2960	212	175	119	150	143	189	215	244	363	390	369	385

* Inspected by Federal Inspectors. See Report of Contagious Diseases.

ANNUAL REPORT, CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

	Totals	1907						1908					
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
Rubonic plague.....	158		14	55	34	40	10	4	1				
Cerebro spinal meningitis.....	78	11	5	6	3	7	6	8	6	6	9	9	2
Diphtheria.....	664	38	38	30	41	45	58	59	89	68	82	59	57
Erysipelas.....	12	2			2	1	1				3		2
Farcy.....	5					1			1	1	2	10	
Glanders.....	64		9	9	4	1	3	21	6	15	7		
Measles.....	910	60	59	7	5	10	13		68	121	167	191	188
Parotitis.....	56	4	1			1	1	3	3	14	14	5	10
Pertussis.....	57	18	5	4	2	4		3	3	3	4	5	7
Pneumonia.....	338	26	18	17	20	27	45	49	46	28	18	26	18
Rotheln.....	18		1						2	10	2	3	
Scarlet fever.....	246	9	4	17	13	17	8	17	24	52	33	29	23
Smallpox.....	298	11	11	6	15	7	38	38	22	55	38	29	28
Tuberculosis.....	765	27	52	48	69	62	66	83	90	69	57	92	50
Typhoid fever.....	363	48	37	39	63	46	36	21	5	12	9	12	35
Varicella.....	248	10	2	10	6	5	29	46	22	28	29	28	33
Trachoma.....	1	1											
Bovi Beri.....	1											1	
Totals.....	4182	265	257	248	277	274	314	351	388	482	474	499	453

ANNUAL REPORT, DIVISION OF SANITARY DISINFECTION.*

	Totals	1907						1908					
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
		DISINFECTIONS.											
Diphtheria	542	27	37	31	32	29	46	42	52	68	70	54	54
Scarlet fever	219	14	6	8	16	10	16	7	18	33	38	29	24
Smallpox	257	7	5	7	15	6	30	38	20	43	36	23	27
Phthisis	373	16	23	19	36	29	39	42	45	35	26	41	22
Bubonic plague	116	2	5	87	22	2	7	4	6	2	9	1	2
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	44	2	2	3	2	4	2	4	6	12	6	4	1
Typhoid fever	7	9	7	7	4	2	3	4	3	3	2	7	4
Glanders	60	2	2	2	5	1	3	4	3	3	2	7	4
Other causes.....	35	2	2	2	5	1	3	4	3	3	2	7	4
Total	1653	77	87	164	132	87	143	137	150	196	187	159	131
MATERIALS USED.													
Number of rooms fumigated.....	3368	145	190	314	256	159	295	305	269	392	381	359	303
Total No. cubic feet disinfected.....	4,377,950	190,000	229,500	338,470	348,420	172,320	609,150	363,850	288,750	572,000	439,950	423,690	401,850
Formalin (oz.)	37,105	1,782	2,082	1,812	2,286	1,696	3,280	3,626	3,086	4,820	4,783	3,892	3,960
Sulphur (lbs.)	56.1	162	194	1,142	719	194	411	458	221	611	432	491	533
Crude carbolic acid (oz.).....	3486	704	416	1,124	124	128	192	384	384	674	552	384	128

* Contagious diseases developing in hospitals not fumigated by this department.

ANNUAL REPORT, DIVISION OF PLUMBING INSPECTION.

	Totals	1907						1908					
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
Inspections Made.													
Construction.													
Inspections in construction.....	10795	936	805	1116	1000	1000	1000	1021	766	872	817	576	789
Inspections on completion.....	4791	393	344	463	448	518	532	532	378	376	323	224	321
Inspections on work granted by permit.....	1062	89	82	47	57	89	108	95	112	171	105	34	73
Total.....	16648	1411	1196	1636	1537	1626	1648	1648	1256	1419	1245	834	1183
Sewers.													
Number inspected.....	9254	931	723	543	611	918	924	859	741	863	776	576	789
Cast iron (feet).....	83267	84040	74000	61020	80840	73184	76380	69720	66150	72880	55300	52400	64095
Iron stone (feet).....	350900	27160	29300	32330	28780	29880	37160	37160	26240	29380	32160	28250	29450
Number curb traps.....	4920	474	498	346	459	450	514	550	384	380	324	222	319
Nuisances.													
Inspections.													
Number first inspection.....	2738	102	150	246	265	243	153	209	340	286	268	199	277
Re-inspections.....	1580	50	91	137	119	151	123	126	166	209	195	54	159
Total.....	4318	152	241	383	384	394	276	335	506	495	463	253	436
Summary.													
Unabated at last report.....	1113	49	21	50	106	142	102	80	65	117	157	116	108
Received during month.....	3080	102	160	284	286	295	178	275	417	287	299	220	277
Total.....	4179	151	181	334	392	437	270	355	482	404	456	336	385
Abated.....	2494	95	127	185	250	272	189	156	301	268	271	209	171
Referred to other departments.....	280	25	3	80	39	39	1	99	52	13	8	2	7
No cause.....	191	10	1	13	24	24	35	35	15	15	12	7	59
Remaining unabated.....	1219	21	50	106	142	102	80	65	114	108	165	118	148

Notices.													
First notices served.....	2639	111	98	214	236	199	148	290	316	358	299	183	277
Last notices served.....	1977	115	123	185	96	293	158	186	249	224	298	71	67
Total.....	4616	226	221	399	332	492	306	486	565	582	597	256	341
New Fixtures Installed in Old Buildings.													
Water closets.....	895	38	33	33	59	55	46	51	141	141	117	81	109
Basins.....	435	21	17	14	48	26	13	43	36	43	49	86	39
Bath Tubs.....	385	18	23	11	15	17	17	23	43	86	34	35	58
Sinks.....	505	27	20	27	36	26	28	34	63	69	55	51	75
Wash trays.....	246	13	12	5	13	9	7	11	37	45	21	22	46
Urinals.....	44	3	1	2	3	3		4	3	4	9	6	4
Stop hoppers.....	327	10	19	9	22	15	23	16	46	57	45	29	36
Cesspools.....	181		1		2			3		42	8	7	18
Sewers.....	129	2	6			4	12	18	18	30	20	11	20
Traps near curbs.....	87	6	6	6	3	5		48	20			11	

Plans submitted, 2544.

Buildings visited, 2832.

INDUSTRIAL INSPECTION

ANNUAL REPORT, DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL INSPECTION

	Nuisances Unabated	37	32	17	8	1	1	21	3	16	97
	Nuisances Abated..	41	4	9	2	2	2	2	17	30	128
	Work Progressing; Partially Abated										
	Premises Re-in- spected. Com- plaints.....	81	217	16	5	6	3	17	3	10	225
	Last Notice Given to Abate.....	37	3	7	3	1	1	21	3	16	95
	First Notice Given to Abate.....	33	21	3	2	2	2	23	1	16	92
	Complaints Refer'd to Plumbing and Other Depts.....	6		10				3		4	23
	No. Found In- sanitary.....	76	214	20	5	17	3	47	1	9	210
	No. of Premises found Sanitary..	491	50	52	36	33	23	267	21	36	1158
	Total Number of Inspections Made	570	51	78	76	36	33	294	3	45	1388
Bakeshops.....											
Bath Houses.....											
Box Factories.....											
Candy Factories.....											
Cigar Factories.....											
Garment and Shoe Factories.....											
General Merchandise.....											
Laundries.....											
Lodging Houses.....											
Meat and Fruit Markets.....											
Restaurants.....											
Stables (see following page).....											
Total.....											

Continued on following page.

ANNUAL REPORT, DIVISION OF STABLE INSPECTION.—Continued.

	Totals	1907						1908					
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
Inspections Made.													
Total inspections.....	4082	213	173	33	156		331	819	311	619	522	401	491
Re-inspections.....	2794	72	111	22	24		84	569	260	463	383	352	444
First inspections.....	1288	141	61	11	132		247	250	67	156	139	32	47
Found sanitary on first inspection.....	110				6		45	21	3	23	6		
Found unsanitary on first inspection.....	1274				126		202	523	58	133	133	52	47
Notices Served.													
On first inspection.....	906				126		226	180	32	132	111	52	47
On re-inspection.....	457				24		18	80	222	20		5	8
Total.....	1363				150		324	260	254	152	111	57	55

For Results Obtained and Arrests, see Board Actions, pages 52-53.

ANNUAL REPORT, DIVISION OF DAIRY INSPECTION.

	Totals	1907							1908				
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
Dairies inspected.....	994	71	76	95	60	79	104	54	64	77	107	93	114
Dairy depots inspected.....	2304	223	176	174	181	208	196	164	157	201	222	164	238
Total.....	3297	294	252	269	241	287	300	218	221	278	329	257	352
Cows inspected.....	69473	4809	5547	6727	4208	6403	7385	3771	4226	5532	6079	6063	8723
Cows placed under quarantine.....	150	13	13	18	9	11	14	23	5	11	12	13	8
Cows condemned and killed.....	70	7	7	6	5	10	7	6	4	3	6	5	1
Horses condemned.....	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Milk cans condemned.....	1403	60	89	101	101	135	124	100	81	69	162	106	126
Samples of water submitted.....	124					2	10			28	39	36	9

Total number of Dairies located in San Francisco County on July 1, 1907, 69.

Total number of Dairies located in San Francisco County on June 30, 1908, 49.

ANNUAL REPORT, DIVISION OF MILK INSPECTION.

	Total	SAMPLES TAKEN FROM						ARRESTS MADE						
		Milk Wagons	Depots and Dairies	R. R. Depots and Wharves	Groceries	Delicacy Stores	Hotels and Rests.	Bakeries	Mss.	Total Arrests	Convic- tions	finer imposed	Dis- missals	Cases Pending June 30
1907.														
July.....	99	5	14	80					1	25	14	\$155	11	
August.....	13		12							6	5	95	1	
September.....	165	83	7	75						3	3	80		
October.....	145	25	42	76					2	11	10	115	1	
November.....	154	63	11	80						1	1	10		
December.....										26	15	240	11	
1908.														
January.....	259	154	21	84						57	29	700	28	
February.....	129	104	25							34	19	375	15	
March.....	191	158	33	35						24	20	565	4	
April.....	273	142	35	95					1	18	14	335	4	
May.....	263	45	16		4		138			45	38	781	7	
June.....	283	110	7	176						36	28	635	4	4
Grand Totals.....	1,924	889	223	666	4		138		4	286	196	\$1086	86	4

FOOD INSPECTION

ANNUAL REPORT, DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION.

	Total	1907						1908					
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
Bakeries.....	86					54	1			1		32	
Candy Factories and Store.....	11					263	561	193	272	249	69	233	541
Commission Houses.....	3945	535	210	315	501	1	283			6	66	22	
Delicatessen Stores.....	95					519	11			95	37	57	77
Fruit Stores.....	2778	216	123	283	884	22	14	109	85	2			
Fish Markets.....	101	16	4	27	11	3	4	2	5	2			
Grocery Stores.....	320	2	399			22	215	24	26	17	331	17	4
Hotels and Restaurants.....	670		4	10	4	1	4		2	2	10	18	60
Milk Depots.....	19	1		1	12								
Peddler Wagons.....	197	91	5	6									
Pickel Works.....													
Poultry Stores.....	66				9	37	16			3	1		
Butchershops.....	47					3	3	4	5	6			31
Wharves.....	109		6	8	23		24	11		24	2		6
Miscellaneous.....													
Grand Total	8441	864	665	655	1448	924	1127	347	335	405	516	379	719

ANNUAL REPORT, DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION.—Continued.
CONDEMNATIONS AND SEIZURES.

	Total	1907							1908				
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
Fruit.													
Apples, boxes.....	156			118						38			155
Cranberries, bbls.....	46		46										
Currants, boxes.....	1	1											
Dates, cases.....	113	113											
Figs, boxes.....	170				15								
Grapes, boxes.....	5				5								
Grapes, crates.....	12												
Limes, cases.....	124				124								
Melons, number.....	18				18								
Nutmeg melons, boxes.....	17				1								
Nutmeg melons, crates.....	5	3			2								
Peaches, boxes.....	16	16											
Pears, boxes.....	2		1										
Plums, crates.....	76				76								77
Plums, boxes.....	79		1										16
Strawberries, boxes.....	4				3	1							7
Apricots, boxes.....	16												
Loganberries, drawers.....	7												
Vegetables and Cereals													
Alligator pears, number.....	72												
Sweet potatoes, crates.....	9				9								
Tomatoes, boxes.....	21				21					72			11*
Wheat, lbs.....	175							175					
Poultry and Game													
Chicken, number.....	32			3	3								16
Ducks, number.....	16				16								18
Pigeons.....	18												
Meats and Fish													
Codfish, lbs.....	65			25	40								
Ham, lbs.....	12				12								

* Rhubarb.

ANNUAL REPORT, DIVISION OF MARKET INSPECTION.
INSPECTIONS MADE.

	Abattoirs..	Markets....	Wharves...	R.R.Depots	Commis- sion Houses	Chinatown	Total.....	Fish (lbs.)	Beeves.....	Calves	Hogs.....	Sheep.....	Lambs.....	Poultry.....
1907.														
July.....	1,170	942	364	107	308	192	3,143	1,100,000	14,844	8,087	19,043	28,008	31,967	169,460
August.....	1,109	905	459	104	389	169	3,135	1,450,000	16,784	7,143	20,738	35,906	51,060	564,630
September.....	1,046	815	230	88	308	168	2,715	1,330,000	13,195	5,313	20,739	21,247	41,681	443,020
October.....	1,217	903	270	89	420	169	3,068	415,000	14,020	8,063	22,326	24,380	45,151	478,150
November.....	1,053	737	250	71	391	144	2,646	1,285,000	14,495	6,803	21,373	31,728	35,523	870,200
December.....	1,065	903	501	97	100	406	3,072	257,000	18,879	10,497	14,291	28,990	33,034	1,253,000
1908.														
January.....	1,037	828	586	137	170	485	3,243	175,000	13,031	9,616	22,274	28,392	23,367	559,750
February.....	935	803	387	101	109	589	3,014	360,000	12,750	8,026	22,316	26,198	15,764	312,810
March.....	925	963	451	113	150	700	3,302	285,000	13,332	11,157	21,335	18,323	17,007	296,715
April.....	939	1,028	512	116	162	700	3,457	455,000	12,653	9,113	22,015	22,740	27,614	299,265
May.....	857	871	451	106	135	526	2,946	416,000	13,649	8,994	19,110	20,051	29,211	271,250
June.....	906	942	523	96	360	715	3,542	217,000	16,236	8,291	18,488	21,032	37,257	324,200
Totals.....	12,259	10,730	4,984	1,225	3,122	4,963	37,283	7,745,000	174,268	101,103	244,018	399,995	388,836	5,872,480

DIVISION OF MARKET INSPECTION.—Continued.
CATTLE SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

Month	Source of Supply	Totals	Beeves	Calves	Sheep	Lambs	Hogs
1907.							
July.....	{ Butchertown.....	48,853	7,236	3,040	13,505	15,281	9,791
	/ Outside of City....	28,035	4,723	3,556	8,556	8,931	2,269
August.....	{ Butchertown.....	56,229	7,396	2,728	12,474	23,839	9,792
	/ Outside of City....	27,306	4,585	2,621	9,139	8,501	2,460
September.....	{ Butchertown.....	54,487	7,973	2,264	12,760	21,093	10,397
	/ Outside of City....	25,812	3,843	3,519	7,361	7,969	3,120
October.....	{ Butchertown.....	56,087	7,907	2,694	13,340	22,748	9,398
	/ Outside of City....	34,009	4,338	10,149	9,961	6,018	3,543
November.....	{ Butchertown.....	53,630	8,435	2,449	17,633	16,069	9,044
	/ Outside of City....	28,354	4,114	4,934	7,650	8,710	2,946
December.....	{ Butchertown.....	45,787	8,331	2,852	13,233	15,248	6,123
	/ Outside of City....	18,520	3,498	3,120	4,064	6,223	1,615
1908.							
January.....	{ Butchertown.....	50,129	7,768	3,260	15,926	13,131	10,044
	/ Outside of City....	19,906	3,981	3,685	4,859	5,098	2,283
February.....	{ Butchertown.....	47,161	7,808	1,705	16,420	9,723	11,505
	/ Outside of City....	18,490	4,282	3,817	5,057	2,989	2,345
March.....	{ Butchertown.....	44,439	7,691	2,233	14,889	9,376	10,250
	/ Outside of City....	20,483	4,078	6,747	3,748	3,425	2,485
April.....	{ Butchertown.....	57,404	7,914	1,840	16,760	19,850	11,040
	/ Outside of City....	21,066	3,535	5,077	4,332	5,807	2,315
May.....	{ Butchertown.....	60,817	8,347	2,854	17,588	19,618	12,410
	/ Outside of City....	22,662	4,460	4,565	4,976	6,365	2,295
June.....	{ Butchertown.....	53,578	7,673	2,482	12,756	21,389	9,278
	/ Outside of City....	20,426	3,886	4,651	3,813	6,137	1,939
Totals.....	{ Butchertown.....	628,601	94,479	30,401	177,284	207,365	119,072
	/ Outside of City.....	285,069	49,323	56,442	73,516	76,173	29,615
Grand Totals.....		913,670	143,802	86,843	250,800	283,538	148,687

ANNUAL REPORT, ARRESTS.

MONTH	RESULTS OBTAINED ON EACH MONTH'S ARRESTS	STATE LAWS									
		2944	1208	1504	1410	1231	1036	1029	821	707	578
		372-373 Penal Code							Maintaining a nuisance.....		
				State Milk Law.....							
		229		Milk ordinances.....							
				Plumbing ordinance....							
				Regulating the keep- ing of swine.....							
				Regulating the slaugh- ter of calves.....							
				Regulating use of water wells.....							
				Regulating use of ma- nure wagons.....							
				Regulating the mainte- nance of slaughter houses.....							
				Transportation of un- covered meats through streets.....							
				Distribution, etc., of injurious food adulterants.....							
				Rat proofing of base- ments.....							
				Regulating the Collec- tion of garbage.....							
				Vacation of unsanitary premises.....							
				Regulating the gather- ing and sale of watercress.....							
				Garb. & Swill Wagons (Construction, etc.)....							
				Regulating maintenance of Cigar Factories....							
				Keeping of un- wholesome food.....							
				Screen Ordinance.....							
				Regulating the disposal of garbage							
				TOTALS.....							
				TOTAL ARRESTS.....							
1907		Convicted.....	32								
JULY.		Fines, \$.....	245								
		Dismissed.....	34								
		Pending.....									
AUG.		Convicted.....	66								
		Fines, \$.....	14								
		Dismissed.....	185								
		Pending.....	13								
SEPT.		Convicted.....	27								
		Fines, \$.....	8								
		Dismissed.....	145								
		Pending.....	10								
OCT.		Convicted.....	18								
		Fines, \$.....	30								
		Dismissed.....	305								
		Pending.....	44								
NOV.		Convicted.....	74								
		Fines, \$.....	3								
		Dismissed.....	30								
		Pending.....	13								

ARRESTS MADE

51

DEC.	Convicted.....	39								1				8	7	
	Fines, \$.....	415								5				125	115	4
	Pending.....	43	6							2				11		
1908 JAN.	Convicted.....	82												5	24	1
	Fines, \$.....	880	2							3				95	605	0
	Dismissed.....	42	2							30				7	21	5
FEB.	Pending.....	90														
	Convicted.....	45	2											5	14	15
	Fines, \$.....	780	15											80	295	335
MAR.	Dismissed.....	13												6	9	18
	Pending.....	88														
	Convicted.....	32	1											2	35	6
APR.	Fines, \$.....	795	5											530	3	185
	Dismissed.....	54												1		42
	Pending.....	87														1
MAY	Convicted.....	18												4	10	1
	Fines, \$.....	375												100	235	25
	Dismissed.....	16												1	3	8
JUNE	Pending.....	36														2
	Convicted.....	39												4	34	1
	Fines, \$.....	791												61	720	
GRAND TOTAL	Dismissed.....	10												5	2	
	Pending.....	50												1		
	Convicted.....	28													28	2
	Fines, \$.....	635												1	635	5
	Dismissed.....	7												1	4	
	Pending.....	45												1	4	
	Convicted.....	336	6											77	119	23
	Fines, \$.....	5681	40											20	2640	545
	Dismissed.....	329	59											6	44	86
GRAND TOTAL	Pending.....	14												2	1	8
	Convicted.....	679												2	44	
	Fines, \$.....													70	42	

* Ordinance 345 (Stable).

ANNUAL REPORT, BOARD ACTIONS.

MONTH.	Number of cases acted on	Number of hearings (including rehearing).....	CHARACTER OF PREMISES.	CONDEMNATIONS.					ARRESTS.							Injunctions.....		
				Abated Each Month.	By vacation, removal floors, etc.	By Demolition.....	By Repair.....	Total Abatements..	Work progressing (partially abated)	Orders of Board not being complied with	Arrested.....	Total.....	Convicted.....	Fines.....	Dismissed.....		Pending	
July.....			{ Stable..... { Dwelling..... { Miscellaneous.....															
August.....			{ Stable..... { Dwelling..... { Miscellaneous.....															
September.....			{ Stable..... { Dwelling..... { Miscellaneous.....															
October.....	36	54	{ Stable..... { Dwelling..... { Miscellaneous.....						1 2	2								
November.....	85	91	{ Stable..... { Dwelling..... { Miscellaneous.....	9 2 1	4 1 1				6									1
December.....	71	86	{ Stable..... { Dwelling..... { Miscellaneous.....	25	7 8				4 3									1
January.....	64	79	{ Stable..... { Dwelling..... { Miscellaneous.....	21 4 1	12 2 2				1 2 1	1								

Chemical Laboratory

San Francisco, California, July 6, 1908.

I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the number and character of the analyses made and the work done in the Chemical Laboratory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, tabulated as follows:

Milk.....	1,859	Samples
Cream.....	87	"
Condensed Milk.....	72	"
Dried Egg and Egg Substitutes.....	8	"
Sulphur.....	2	"
Butter.....	2	"
Nitro Glycerine.....	4	"
Flavoring Extracts.....	8	"
Olive Oils.....	6	"
Whiskeys.....	8	"
Wines.....	11	"
Vinegar.....	1	"
Water.....	189	"
Total.....	2,257	"

The Laboratory force consists of C. W. Beaver, Chief Chemist, and Chester F. Hoyt, Assistant Chemist.

MILK

Eighteen hundred and fifty-nine samples of milk were analyzed during the fiscal year. 396 samples were found below the requirements of the law; 117 samples were found to contain less than 3 per cent and more than 2 per cent of butter fat; 21 samples were found to contain less than 2 per cent of butter fat; 396 samples were found to contain less than 12 per cent total solids; 141 samples were found to be diluted with water and one sample was found to be artificially colored with a coal tar dye.

The methods employed in the analysis of milk are those recommended by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. The fats are determined by the Babcock centrifugal method. The addition of water is detected by measuring the refractive index of the milk serum by means of the Zeiss Immersion Refractometer. Total solids are determined gravimetrically on all samples having a refractometer reading less than 40 or a fat content below the requirements of the law.

The facilities of the laboratory will not allow of the determination of total solids on all samples.

All samples are tested for preservatives and artificial colors. During the year not a single sample was found containing a preservative.

The following table shows the number of samples analyzed each month, the number and percentage below standard, the number of cases in court, fines imposed, etc.

Arrests are recommended as a matter of course if the sample is found to be 0.3 per cent below the law in butter fats or 0.4 per cent below the law in solids, and is recommended if the shortage is less than the above when the previous record of the vendor is bad.

The present legal standard for milk is not less than 3 per cent butter fats and not less than 8.5 per cent solids not fat. The Chemist appears as a witness in all prosecutions.

TABULATED RESULTS OF MILK ANALYSES.

MONTH.	No. of analyses.....	No. below standard	No. below 3% and above 2% fat.....	No. below 2% fat	No. diluted with water.....	No. below 12% solids.....	Per cent below standard.....	Per cent diluted with water.....	Cases in Court.....	Convictions.....	Dismissals.....	Carried over.....	Total fines.....	Average fine.....
1907.														
July.....	107	17	2	1	10	5	15.9	4.67	11	6	5	0	\$120	\$20 00
August.....	14	5	0	1	3	0	35.7							
September.....	000													
October.....	165	22	5	0	31	19	12.6	10.86	19	14	5	0	280	12 86
November.....	117	10	3	0	17	5	8.5	4.27	9	0	7	2		
December.....	154	16	4	0	22	7	10.3	4.55	16	10	2	4	130	13 00
1908.														
January.....	259	69	12	1	82	31	26.6	11.96	42	25	3	14	630	25 20
February.....	134	14	6	0	35	1	14.4	.75	48	15	22	11	250	16 67
March.....	191	46	8	1	33	12	25.2	6.28	37	28	5	4	720	25 71
April.....	235	42	13	0	29	10	17.8	4.26	16	13	0	3	370	28 46
May.....	189	114	56	17	98	42	60.3	22.2	54	41	6	7	845	20 61
June.....	294	41	8	0	36	9	13.9	3.06	44	31	9	4	710	22 90
Totals.....	1859	396	117	21	396	141			*296	183	64	49	\$4055	

* 296 less 49 carried over, which are counted twice, equals 247 cases in court.
Average fine, \$22.15.

CREAM.

Eighty-seven samples of cream were examined. All samples were found to be far above the requirements of the law as to butter fats. (18%.) All samples were examined for thickening agents, none were found. Seven samples were found to be preserved with a boron compound.

CONDENSED MILK.

Seventy-two samples of condensed milk, representing twenty-eight different brands, were purchased and analyzed. Fifteen samples were sweetened and fifty-seven samples were unsweetened.

Of the sweetened condensed milks, none were found to be below the requirements of the law, i. e., 28% of milk solids, and 7.7% of butter fat.

Of the unsweetened milks, thirty samples were found to be below the standard for butter fat, ranging from 0.1% to 4.63% low; thirty-seven samples were found to be below standard in milk solids, ranging from 0.12% to 10.2% low. Ten samples were found to be mislabeled; four samples were found to be in such condition that a fair analysis was not possible; eleven samples were found to come up to the requirements of the law.

The analyses were not confined to a single representative of each brand for the reason that considerable variation occurs in different lots of the same brand.

In the collection of these samples, an effort was made to secure samples of all brands of condensed milk offered for sale in the city.

The methods employed in the analysis are those recommended by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. All of the unsweetened milks were analyzed in duplicate and were tested for preservatives, none of which were found.

Following are the analytical results:

TABLE OF ANALYSES OF UNSWEETENED CONDENSED MILKS.

Brand.	Manufacturer.	Butter Fats.	Milk Solids.
Alpine.....	Alpine Evaporated Cream Co., Hollister, Cal.....	7.50	26.18
Alpine.....	Alpine Evaporated Cream Co., Hollister, Cal.....	7.17	25.79
Alpine.....	Alpine Evaporated Cream Co., Hollister, Cal.....	6.53	24.60
Blue and Gold Cream.....	Not given on label.....	3.07	19.61
Breakfast Milk.....	Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., Highland, Ill.....	8.70	27.56
Breakfast Milk.....	Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., Highland, Ill.....	8.70	27.59
Buttercup.....	The Cold Brook Creameries, Loleta, Cal.....	7.20	23.66
Buttercup.....	The Cold Brook Creameries, Loleta, Cal.....	7.22	23.66
California Poppy.....	The Cold Brook Creameries, Loleta, Cal.....	5.38	20.51
Carnation.....	Pacific Coast Con. Milk Co., Seattle, Wash.....		
Carnation.....	Pacific Coast Con. Milk Co., Seattle, Wash.....	7.58	25.31
Carnation.....	Pacific Coast Con. Milk Co., Seattle, Wash.....	7.76	25.11
Carnation.....	Pacific Coast Con. Milk Co., Seattle, Wash.....	7.30	25.43
Columbia.....	Not given on label.....	7.80	26.72
Columbia.....	Not given on label.....	8.24	27.04
Columbian.....	Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York.....	9.30	33.82
Daffodil.....	The Cold Brook Creameries, Loleta, Cal.....	5.10	24.28
Daffodil.....	The Cold Brook Creameries, Loleta, Cal.....	6.91	25.98
Daffodil.....	The Cold Brook Creameries, Loleta, Cal.....	6.27	24.86
Diamond Cream.....	Not given on label.....	3.90	19.14
Diamond Cream.....	Not given on label.....	3.20	17.80
Diamond Cream.....	Not given on label.....	3.97	19.19
Elk's Head Cream.....	Not given on label.....		
Elk's Head Cream.....	Not given on label.....	4.35	20.52
Highland.....	Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., Highland, Ill.....	7.20	26.69
Highland.....	Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., Highland, Ill.....	8.32	30.77
Highland.....	Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., Highland, Ill.....	7.42	27.02
Honeysuckle.....	Cache Valley Condensed Milk and Creamery Co., Logan, Utah.....	7.80	28.13
Honeysuckle.....	Cache Valley Condensed Milk and Creamery Co., Logan, Utah.....	7.17	27.50
Honeysuckle.....	Cache Valley Condensed Milk and Creamery Co., Logan, Utah.....	7.42	27.38
Isleton.....	Western Creameries Co., Benicia, Cal.....	7.20	26.57
Isleton.....	Western Creameries Co., Benicia, Cal.....	7.70	28.97
Isleton.....	Western Creameries Co., Benicia, Cal.....	7.68	29.32
Jersey.....	The Condensed Milk Co., of Cal., S. F., Cal.....	7.54	26.18
Jersey.....	The Condensed Milk Co., of Cal., S. F., Cal.....	7.94	26.54
Jersey.....	The Condensed Milk Co., of Cal., S. F., Cal.....	8.19	26.73
Lily.....	Pacific Creamery Co., Los Angeles, Cal.....	7.20	26.80
Lily.....	Pacific Creamery Co., Los Angeles, Cal.....	7.90	27.22
Lily.....	Pacific Creamery Co., Los Angeles, Cal.....	7.68	26.79
Our Pet.....	Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., Highland, Ill.....	7.80	29.97
Our Pet.....	Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., Highland, Ill.....	7.17	27.88
Our Pet.....	Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., Highland, Ill.....	7.42	29.12
Pioneer.....	Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York.....	7.80	28.80
Pioneer.....	Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York.....	7.17	29.07
Pioneer.....	Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York.....	7.74	29.55
Sanipure.....	Sanipure Food Co., Seattle, Wash.....		
Sanipure.....	Sanipure Food Co., Seattle, Wash.....		
Sanipure.....	Pac. Coast Con. Milk Co., Seattle, Wash.....	9.75	35.07
Silver Cow.....	St. Charles Condensing Co., St. Charles, Ill.....	8.10	31.16
Silver Cow.....	St. Charles Condensing Co., St. Charles, Ill.....	9.34	31.51
Silver Cow.....	St. Charles Condensing Co., St. Charles, Ill.....	9.22	31.70
St. Charles.....	St. Charles Condensing Co., St. Charles, Ill.....	7.50	28.58
St. Charles.....	St. Charles Condensing Co., St. Charles, Ill.....	9.21	32.19
St. Charles.....	St. Charles Condensing Co., St. Charles, Ill.....	7.94	27.44
Sunrise.....	Coos Bay Con'd. Milk Co., North Bend, Ore.....	6.60	22.94
Sunrise.....	Coos Bay Con'd. Milk Co., North Bend, Ore.....	6.40	21.38
Sunrise.....	Coos Bay Con'd. Milk Co., North Bend, Ore.....	6.00	21.90

TABLE OF ANALYSES OF SWEETENED CONDENSED MILKS.

Brand.	Manufacturer.	Total Solids.	Milk Solids.	Butter Fat.	Ash.	Proteids.	Lactose.	Sucrose.
Challenge.....	Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York.....	74.53	30.33	8.1	1.62	8.64	11.97	44.2
Challenge.....	Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York.....	72.66	29.04	8.4	1.48	7.21	11.95	43.62
Challenge.....	Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York.....	73.57	29.79	8.1	1.58	8.12	11.99	43.78
Eagle.....	Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York.....	76.37	31.61	8.1	1.6	9.58	12.33	44.86
Eagle.....	Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York.....	76.58	30.81	7.8	1.63	9.06	12.32	45.77
Red Cross.....	Mohawk Con'd Milk Co., Rochester, N. Y.....	76.44	30.97	8.7	1.65	7.80	12.82	45.47
Red Cross.....	Mohawk Con'd Milk Co., Rochester, N. Y.....	76.18	30.22	8.85	1.57	7.95	11.85	45.96
Rose.....	Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York.....	76.99	32.78	9.00	1.83	9.76	12.19	44.21
Rose.....	Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York.....	74.15	31.19	8.1	1.61	9.33	12.15	42.96
Rose.....	Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York.....	73.36	29.88	7.8	1.63	8.66	11.79	43.48
Sweet Clover.....	Mohawk Con'd Milk Co., Rochester, N. Y.....	73.23	28.87	7.8	1.54	7.89	11.64	44.36
Sweet Clover.....	Mohawk Con'd Milk Co., Rochester, N. Y.....	77.19	28.44	8.55	1.73	5.26	12.90	48.75
Tip Top.....	Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York.....	77.20	30.17	8.4	1.78	6.57	13.42	47.03
Tip Top.....	Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York.....	78.74	31.41	8.25	1.81	7.98	13.37	47.33
Tip Top.....	Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York.....	77.72	32.62	8.85	1.76	7.26	14.75	45.10

DRIED EGGS AND EGG SUBSTITUTES.

Eight samples of dried eggs, egg albumen and egg substitutes were examined. Careful search of the market was made to obtain every brand offered for sale. The dried eggs and egg albumen were found to be genuine, not being colored or preserved by any foreign substance.

The two samples of egg substitutes were represented to be substitutes for the white of egg for use in cake frosting, etc. They were composed of gelatine and sugar.

Following is the table of analytical results:

Nature of sample.	Protein.	Fat.	Ash.	Moisture	Manufacturer.
Dried Egg Albumen.	65.51	Trace.	5.02	18.37	
Dried Egg Albumen..	68.24	Trace.	4.58	18.01	
Quick Whip.....	17.55	Trace.	1.97	6.36	Irvine-Stanton Co., San Francisco-Oakland.
Whip E-Z.....	26.87	Trace.	1.17	4.94	John G. Beekler Co., Chicago.
Dried Egg.....	37.05	41.44	4.01	8.44	
Crystallized Egg.....	38.61	36.33	4.03	7.04	Northwestern Dessicated Egg Co.
Dessicated Egg.....	42.19	36.08	3.77	8.25	Armour & Co., Chicago.
Dried Egg.....	39.70	37.41	4.63	7.73	Keystone Poultry Co., San Francisco.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two samples of sulphur were analyzed for the disinfecting department. Four samples of nitro-glycerine were analyzed for the Police Department.

Two samples of butter, eight samples of flavoring extracts, six samples of olive oil, eight samples of whiskey, eleven samples of wine, and one sample of vinegar were analyzed and none were found to be adulterated.

WATER.

During the year, sanitary analyses were made of 189 samples of water. One hundred and four samples were taken from the properties of the Spring Valley Water Company which furnishes the water supply of the city. Eighty-two samples were taken from dairy farms, producing milk for the San Francisco market. Three samples were taken from miscellaneous sources.

CITY WATER SUPPLY.—ORIGINAL SOURCES.*

The original sources of the San Francisco water supply consist of Pilarcitos Lake, San Andreas Lake, Upper and Lower Crystal Springs Lakes and the Lakes Merced, situated south of the city on the peninsula and an infiltration system situated in the Sunol Valley, Alameda County, east of San Francisco Bay. The water from the infiltration system is delivered by mains on the west side of San Francisco Bay at Belmont.

During the year, twenty-four samples of water were taken from the original sources and analyzed, nineteen samples from the Lakes Merced and one sample from each of the other Lakes and the Belmont Pump.

*For a description of the sources of water supply of San Francisco, see Board of Health Report, 1906-1907.

DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIRS.*

The water supply of San Francisco is distributed from nine reservoirs owned by the Spring Valley Water Company. During the year, one hundred and four samples of water were taken from the distributing reservoirs and analyzed.

From the analyses made of these waters, it cannot be said at this time that any definite changes are taking place in their chemical composition. The plant growth which exists to a considerable extent in the lakes probably accounts for the rather high albumenoid ammonia. The high values for total solids and chlorine is undoubtedly accounted for by the proximity of the sea and the strong prevailing ocean winds blowing over the lakes, especially is this noticeable in the Lakes Merced which have a very low elevation and are quite close to the sea.

Nitrites in very small amounts have been found in these waters from time to time. While the presence of nitrites in surface waters is always regarded with suspicion, I am not disposed to attach too much importance to their presence in this case at this time because the amounts found were small; in the presence of plant growth nitrates may be reduced to nitrites; nitrates may be reduced to nitrites by the iron from the pipes and mains; and the other values obtained have varied so little throughout the year.

*For description of the distributing reservoirs of the San Francisco Water Supply, see Board of Health Report, 1906-1907.

TABLE OF ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF SPRING VALLEY
(Parts per

SOURCE.	Date.	Clear or Turbid.	Total Solids	Loss on Ignition	Residue	Chlorine
North Lake Merced.....	Aug. 8, '07.	Clear, with suspended matter.....	270	79	191	61
North Lake Merced.....	Oct. 15, '07	Clear, small amount suspended matter..	301	77	224	62
North Lake Merced.....	Nov. 13, '07	Turbid with yellow tint	295	88	207	60
North Lake Merced.....	Jan. 3, '08	Clear, with suspended matter	307	100	207	61
North Lake Merced.....	Jan. 29, '08	Yellowish tint with suspended matter..	305	109	196	60
North Lake Merced.....	Feb. 26, '08	Yellow tint with suspended matter..	310	100	210	59
North Lake Merced.....	Mar. 24, '08	Yellow tint, much suspended matter..	289	122	167	60
North Lake Merced.....	April 27, '08	Yellow tint with suspended matter..	300	89	211	61
North Lake Merced.....	May 28, '08	Yellow tint with suspended matter..	310	124	186	62
North Lake Merced.....	June 25, '08	Yellow tint, much suspended matter..	308	105	203	64
South Lake Merced.....	Aug. 8, '07	Yellowish tint with suspended matter..	276	108	168	62
South Lake Merced.....	Oct. 15, '07	Clear, small amount suspended matter..	302	98	204	64
South Lake Merced.....	Nov. 13, '07	Turbid with yellow tint	321	105	216	63
South Lake Merced.....	Jan. 29, '08	Yellowish tint with suspended matter..	290	90	200	59
South Lake Merced.....	Feb. 26, '08	Yellow tint with suspended matter..	278	89	189	57
South Lake Merced.....	Mar. 24, '08	Yellow tint, much suspended matter..	263	96	167	58
South Lake Merced.....	April 27, '08	Yellow tint with suspended matter..	274	74	200	59
South Lake Merced.....	May 28, '08	Yellow tint with suspended matter..	288	108	180	60
South Lake Merced.....	June 25, '08	Yellow tint with suspended matter..	282	85	197	61
San Andreas Lake.....	Oct. 2, '07	Clear with much suspended matter.....	158	61	97	21
Pilarcitos Lake.....	Oct. 2, '07	Clear, with suspended matter	158	68	90	18
Lower Crystal Springs Lake	Oct. 2, '07	Yellow tint, much suspended matter..	226	98	128	24
Upper Crystal Springs Lake	Oct. 2, '07	Turbid.....	212	93	119	23
Belmont Pumps.....	Oct. 2, '07	Clear	363	102	261	34

WATER COMPANY'S WATERS TAKEN FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES.
 1,000,000.)

Nitrogen as				Oxygen Con- sumed.....	Hardness.			REMARKS.
Nitrates.....	Nitrates.....	Free Am- monia.....	Albumenoid Ammonia.....		Temporary.....	Permanent.....	Total.....	
0.0	0.154	0.022	0.20	.....	108	5	113	Taken 50' from shore, 8' below surface.
0.0.	0.14	0.076	0.27	.....	120	4	124	Taken from end of wharf, lake weedy.
0.0008	0.25	0.054	0.46	6	119	7	126	Taken from end of flume.
0.0	0.01	0.038	0.474	6	127	6	133	Taken from boat.
0.0	0.01	0.038	0.47	6	127	3	130	Taken from boat in center of lake.
0.0	0.002	0.042	0.314	6	118	8	126	From boat in center of lake 10' below surface.
0.0	0.064	0.024	0.416	5	122	13	135	From center of lake 5' below surface.
0.0	0.114	0.018	0.354	8	129	15	144	Taken from boat 6' below surface.
0.0	0.116	0.016	0.342	7	138	19	157	Sample taken from boat.
0.0	0.004	0.04	0.37	8	137	1	138	Sample taken in center of lake 5' below surface.
0.007	0.162	0.014	0.35	.....	116	25	141	Taken from middle of lake 8' below surface.
0.0	.....	0.09	0.34	.....	132	5	137	Taken 250' from shore; lake weedy
0.001	0.25	0.06	0.55	8	132	4	136	Taken from boat in center of lake.
0.002	0.05	0.036	0.36	5	107	9	116	Sample taken from wharf at edge of lake.
0.0	0.138	0.038	0.394	5	103	12	115	Taken from boat in center of lake 10' below surface.
0.0	0.088	0.044	0.396	6	102	11	113	Taken from boat 5' below surface.
0.0	0.14	0.036	0.724	7	109	19	128	Sample taken from wharf 6' below surface.
0.0	0.062	0.026	0.276	5	113	13	126	Sample taken from wharf.
0.0	0.076	0.012	0.242	5	118	7	125	Sample taken in center of lake 6' below surface.
0.0	0.16	0.06	0.21	.....	73	14	87	Taken 20' from shore, 10' below surface.
0.0	0.18	0.04	0.32	.....	52	29	81	Taken 35' from shore, 8' below surface.
0.0	0.19	0.03	0.49	.....	119	0.0	119	Taken from end of wharf 8' below surface.
0.005	0.29	0.06	0.29	.....	98	2	100	Taken 30' from shore, 20' below surface.
0.0	0.75	0.0	0.05	.....	208	6	214	Taken from pump well 8' below surface.

TABLE OF ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF SPRING VALLEY WATER
(Parts per

SOURCE.	Date.	Clear or Turbid.	Total Solids.....	Loss on Ignition.....	Residue.....	Chlorine.....
University Mound Reservoir	Aug. 5, '07	Clear with suspended matter	323	113	210	31.6
University Mound Reservoir	Aug. 8, '07	Clear with suspended matter	321	98	223	31.6
University Mound Reservoir	Oct. 17, '07	Clear	334	90	244	31.
University Mound Reservoir	Oct. 31, '07	Clear, small amount suspended matter..	341	89	252	33.
University Mound Reservoir	Nov. 14, '07	Clear	354	100	254	36.
University Mound Reservoir	Dec. 30, '07	Clear	398	133	265	37.
University Mound Reservoir	Jan. 29, '08	Clear	282	105	177	20.
University Mound Reservoir	Feb. 26, '08	Clear	260	81	179	18.
University Mound Reservoir	Mar. 24, '08	Clear, small amount suspended matter..	245	92	153	15.
University Mound Reservoir	April 27, '08	Clear, small amount suspended matter..	313	88	225	22.
University Mound Reservoir	May 28, '08	Clear	283	82	201	22.
University Mound Reservoir	June 25, '08	Clear	320	110	210	25.
College Hill Reservoir.....	Aug. 5, '07	Clear with suspended matter	145	68	77	21.
College Hill Reservoir.....	Oct. 17, '07	Clear, small amount suspended matter..	161	56	105	21.
College Hill Reservoir.....	Nov. 14, '07	Clear	146	56	90	20.
College Hill Reservoir.....	Dec. 30, '07	Clear	177	85	92	22.
College Hill Reservoir.....	Jan. 29, '08	Clear	152	57	95	21.
College Hill Reservoir.....	Feb. 26, '08	Clear, small amount suspended matter..	161	63	98	21.
College Hill Reservoir.....	Mar. 25, '08	Clear	155	83	72	20.
College Hill Reservoir.....	April 27, '08	Clear	139	53	86	21.
College Hill Reservoir.....	May 28, '08	Clear	144	62	82	21.
College Hill Reservoir.....	June 25, '08	Clear	150	68	82	22.
Clarendon Heights Tank.....	Aug. 5, '07	Clear, with suspended matter	323	115	208	32.
Clarendon Heights Tank.....	Oct. 17, '07	Clear	330	99	231	30.
Clarendon Heights Tank.....	Nov. 14, '07	Clear	345	104	241	36.
Clarendon Heights Tank.....	Dec. 30, '07	Clear	388	118	270	38.
Clarendon Heights Tank.....	Jan. 30, '08	Clear	300	99	201	21.
Clarendon Heights Tank.....	Feb. 26, '08	Clear	269	81	188	19.
Clarendon Heights Tank.....	Mar. 24, '08	Clear, small amount suspended matter..	250	85	165	16.
Clarendon Heights Tank.....	April 28, '08	Clear, small amount suspended matter..	306	101	205	21.
Clarendon Heights Tank.....	May 27, '08	Clear	290	95	195	23.
Clarendon Heights Tank.....	June 25, '08	Clear	308	105	203	26.

COMPANY'S WATERS TAKEN FROM DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIRS.
(1,000,000.)

Nitrogen as				Oxygen Consumed.....	Hardness.			REMARKS.
Nitrites.....	Nitrates.....	Free Ammonia.....	Albumenoid Ammonia.....		Temporary.....	Permanent.....	Total.....	
.003	.328	.012	.08	.....	190	13.5	203.5	Sample taken 8' below surface.
.003	.33	.018	.07	.....	190	16.5	206.5	Sample taken 8' below surface.
.0	.38	.012	.09	.....	199	11.	210.	Reservoir contains 17' of water.
.003	.48	.02	.06	2	209	7.	216.	Sample take at outlet 6' below surface.
.0015	.61	.052	.116	2	207	11.	218.	Taken from boat in middle of reservoir; 17' of water in reservoir.
.001	.53	.046	.07	2	207	13.	220.	Water 17' deep, sample taken from platform.
.0	.59	.03	.08	2	160	6.	166.	Sample taken from platform.
.0	.57	.002	.096	3	153	7.	160.	From end of platform 8' below surface.
.0	.092	.04	.174	3	150	8.	158.	Taken from wharf 5' below surface.
.001	.156	.02	.22	3	180	13.	193.	Taken from wharf 6' below the surface.
.0	.236	.028	.144	2	180	9.	189.	Samples taken from wharf 6' below surface.
.0	.146	.03	.122	2	189	8.	197.	Sample taken from fore-bay 4' below surface.
.0	.206	.014	.11	.....	72	22.5	94.5	Sample taken 8' below surface.
.0	.20	.022	.11	.....	80	3.	83.	Reservoir contained 15' of water.
.0	.14	.032	.194	4	76	1.	77.	Sample taken from platform; 16' of water in reservoir.
.0	.08	.012	.14	4	77	0.	77.	Water 20' deep; sample taken from platform.
.001	.02	.068	.20	5	75	1.	76.	Sample taken from platform.
.0	.12	.012	.102	3	72	1.	73.	From end of platform 8' below surface.
.0	.152	.024	.142	4	72	7.	79.	Taken from wharf 5' below surface.
.0	.116	.016	.07	4	74	9.	83.	Taken from wharf 6' below the surface.
.0	.116	.016	.128	3	76	13.	89.	Sample taken from wharf 6' below surface.
.0	.116	.016	.11	4	77	4.	81.	Sample taken from fore-bay, 4' below surface.
.0	.33	.02	.09	.....	188.5	17.	205.5	Sample taken 5' below surface.
.0	.43	.01	.084	.....	196	9.	205.	Tank contained 10' of water.
.0005	.60	.056	.102	2	208	11.	219.	14' of water in tank.
.0	.58	.034	.092	2	204	16.	220.	Water 12' deep.
.0	.64	.022	.09	2	158	4.	162.	Sample taken from center of tank 6' below surface.
.0	.568	.004	.064	3	153	1.	154.	From center of tank 4' below surface.
.0	.16	.016	.152	3	147	3.	150.	From tank 4' below surface.
.0	.156	.02	.128	3	178	14.	192.	Taken 6' below surface.
.0	.236	.028	.104	2	180	6.	186.	Sample taken 4' below surface.
.001	.202	.018	.066	2	193	7.	200.	Sample taken from tank 4' below surface.

TABLE OF ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF SPRING VALLEY WATER
(Parts per

SOURCE.	Date.	Clear or Turbid.	Total Solids.....	Loss on Ignition.....	Residue.....	Chlorine.....
Francisco St. Reservoir.....	Aug. 6, '07	Clear, with suspended matter	314	112	202	34.
Francisco St. Reservoir.....	Oct. 16, '07	Clear, small amount suspended matter..	348	95	253	31.
Francisco St. Reservoir.....	Nov. 12, '07	Turbid, with yellowish tint	377	104	273	40.
Francisco St. Reservoir.....	Dec. 31, '07	Turbid	380	96	284	39.
Francisco St. Reservoir.....	Jan. 30, '08	Yellow tint	272	113	159	21.
Francisco St. Reservoir.....	Feb. 27, '08	Clear	259	99	160	18.
Francisco St. Reservoir.....	Mar. 25, '08	Clear, small amount suspended matter..	235	93	142	16.
Francisco St. Reservoir.....	April 28, '08	Clear	297	105	192	20.
Francisco St. Reservoir.....	May 27, '08	Clear	250	85	165	26.
Francisco St. Reservoir.....	June 26, '08	Clear	314	104	210	26.
Lombard St. Reservoir.....	Aug. 6, '07	Clear, with suspended matter	268	93	175	38.
Lombard St. Reservoir.....	Oct. 16, '07	Clear	248	83	165	33.
Lombard St. Reservoir.....	Nov. 12, '07	Clear	228	75	153	33.
Lombard St. Reservoir.....	Dec. 31, '07	Clear	240	70	170	26.
Lombard St. Reservoir.....	Jan. 30, '08	Clear	201	66	135	23.
Lombard St. Reservoir.....	Feb. 27, '08	Clear, small amount suspended matter..	210	79	131	26.
Lombard St. Reservoir.....	Mar. 25, '08	Yellow tint, with small amount suspended matter	202	87	115	28.
Lombard St. Reservoir.....	April 28, '08	Clear, small amount suspended matter..	230	88	142	27.
Lombard St. Reservoir.....	May 27, '08	Clear, with suspended matter	257	85	172	28.
Lombard St. Reservoir.....	June 26, '08	Clear	252	89	163	32.
Clay St. Reservoir.....	Aug. 6, '07	Clear, with suspended matter	274	93	181	22.
Clay St. Reservoir.....	Oct. 16, '07	Clear	276	85	191	22.
Clay St. Reservoir.....	Nov. 12, '07	Clear	323	90	233	32.
Clay St. Reservoir.....	Dec. 31, '07	Clear	360	117	243	31.
Clay St. Reservoir.....	May 27, '08	Clear	325	100	225	31.
Clay St. Reservoir.....	June 26, '08	Clear	338	88	250	30.
Presidio Heights Tank	Aug. 6, '07	Clear, with suspended matter	325	95	230	34.
Presidio Heights Tank	Oct. 16, '07	Clear	321	104	217	32.

COMPANY'S WATERS TAKEN FROM DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIRS.—Cont.
1,000,000.)

Nitrogen as				Oxygen Consumed.....	Hardness.			REMARKS.
Nitrites.....	Nitrates	Free Ammonia.....	Albumenoid Ammonia.....		Temporary.....	Permanent.....	Total.....	
.0	.21	.01	.09	.....	173	6.5	179.5	Reservoir contained about 6' of water; sample from middle of reservoir 1' below surface.
.0	.24	.024	.144	.....	201	9.	210.	Reservoir weedy, water covered with scum; 5' of water.
.003	.29	.064	.29	4	213	12.	225.	Taken from boat in middle of reservoir; 7' of water in reservoir.
.001	.17	.01	.24	4	202	12.	214.	Water 9' deep.
.002	.162	.058	.32	5	153	2.	155.	Sample taken directly from reservoir, 3' from surface.
.0	.302	.006	.086	3	152	9.	161.	Sample taken 3' below surface.
.0	.108	.024	.208	5	142	9.	151.	From reservoir 2' from surface.
.0	.07	.018	.136	3	173	10.	183.	Taken from 2' below surface.
.0	.16	.016	.112	3	153	11.	164.	Sample taken from boat 3' below surface.
.0	.12	.012	.074	2	189	7.	196.	Sample taken from division wall, 1' below surface; 2' of water in reservoir.
.0	.194	.026	.08	.....	129	19.	148.	Taken 6' from side of reservoir, 5' below surface.
.0	.18	.044	.14	.....	123	1.	124.	Reservoir contained 12' of water; then filling.
.0	.38	.056	.156	4	122	8.	130.	12' of water in reservoir.
.0	.16	.064	.104	3	113	0.	113.	Water 12' deep.
.0	.33	.02	.13	3	105	0.	105.	Sample taken directly from reservoir, 6' below surface.
.0	.568	.004	.096	4	104	3.	107.	Sample taken at fore-bay 4' below surface.
.0	.152	.024	.180	4	105	10.	115.	From reservoir 3' from surface.
.0	.206	.016	.13	3	118	11.	129.	Sample taken 6' below surface.
.0	.296	.012	.128	2	148	10.	158.	Sample taken at inlet.
.0	.208	.012	.116	3	132	6.	138.	Sample taken from fore-bay 4' below surface.
.0	.65	.01	.04	.....	153	19.	172.	Taken 2' from side of reservoir, 7' below surface.
.0	.65	.014	.088	.....	165	3.	168.	Water Co. says water is used only for fire purposes.
.002	.73	.062	.11	2	196	10.	206.	11' of water in reservoir.
.0	.64	.024	.084	2	197	9.	206.	Used for fire purposes only.
.0	.60	.016	.072	2	193	17.	210.	Sample taken 4' below surface.
.0	.742	.006	.034	2	198	12.	210.	Sample taken from tank 3' below surface.
.0	.56	.01	.04	.....	177.5	21.	198.5	Taken from center of tank 6' below surface.
.0	.64	.02	.07	.....	194	12.	206.	Tank contained 26' of water.

TABLE OF ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF SPRING VALLEY WATER

(Parts per

SOURCE	Date	Clear or Turbid	Total Solids.....	Loss on Ignition	Residue.....	Chlorine.....
Presidio Heights Tank	Nov. 12, '07	Clear	368	120	248	39.
Presidio Heights Tank	Dec. 31, '07	Clear	395	115	280	37.
Presidio Heights Tank	Jan. 30, '08	Clear	302	102	200	21.
Presidio Heights Tank	Feb. 27, '08	Clear	268	79	189	19.
Presidio Heights Tank	Mar. 25, '08	Clear	250	92	158	17.
Presidio Heights Tank	April 28, '08	Clear	291	97	194	20.
Presidio Heights Tank	May 27, '08	Clear	285	90	195	23.
Presidio Heights Tank	June 26, '08	Clear	314	84	230	27.
Lake Honda Reservoir.....	Aug. 8, '07	Clear, with suspended matter	212	69	143	41.
Lake Honda Reservoir.....	Oct. 15, '07	Clear	235	72	163	41.
Lake Honda Reservoir.....	Nov. 13, '07	Clear	183	65	118	32.
Lake Honda Reservoir.....	Jan. 3, '08	Clear, with suspended matter	169	71	98	25.
Lake Honda Reservoir.....	Jan. 29, '08	Clear	173	75	98	26.
Lake Honda Reservoir.....	Feb. 26, '08	Clear	178	51	127	28.
Lake Honda Reservoir.....	Mar. 24, '08	Yellow tint, with small amount suspended matter	188	70	118	31.
Lake Honda Reservoir.....	April 27, '08	Clear, small amount suspended matter..	177	62	115	32.
Lake Honda Reservoir.....	May 27, '08	Clear, with suspended matter	190	65	125	37.
Lake Honda Reservoir.....	June 25, '08	Clear	191	70	121	36.

TABLE OF ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF SPRING VALLEY WATER COMPANY'S

Tap at 1469 McAllister St...	June 25, '08	Clear, with suspended matter	235	75	160	32.
Tap at 1469 McAllister St...	June 25, '08	Clear	250	85	165	32.

COMPANY'S WATERS TAKEN FROM DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIRS.—Cont.

1,000,000.)

Nitrogen as				Oxygen Consumed.....	Hardness			REMARKS
Nitrates.....	Nitrates.....	Free Ammonia.....	Albumenoid Ammonia..		Temporary...	Permanent...	Total.....	
.0	.65	.052	.09	12	211	15.	226.	20' of water in tank.
.0	.60	.06	.07	12	203	6.	209.	Water 27' deep.
.001	.49	.04	.106	12	159	6.	165.	Water taken from center of tank 6' below surface.
.0	.748	.044	.08	2	150	5.	155.	From center of tank 5' below surface.
.0	.514	.058	.096	12	145	12.	157.	From tank 5' below surface.
.002	.328	.062	.07	12	169	13.	182.	Taken 4' below surface.
.002	.322	.03	.08	1	183	12.	193.	Sample taken 6' below surface.
.0	.3	.008	.04	12	196	8.	204.	Sample taken from tank 4' below surface.
.0	.092	.04	.21	.....	93.7	27.	120.7	Taken 6' from side of lake 5' below surface.
.0	.20	.02	.18	.....	101	4.	105.	Taken from center of lake 6' below surface.
.001	.35	.09	.18	3	89	2.	91.	Taken from crosswalk, 28' in reservoir.
.002	.21	.01	.214	4	80	2.	82.	Water 28' deep, sample taken from platform.
.002	.04	.05	.17	4	79	4.	183.	Sample taken from boat in center of lake.
.0	.226	.038	.170	4	78	7.	85.	From boat in center of reservoir 10' below surface.
.0	.108	.024	.22	3	82	6.	88.	From center of lake 5' below surface.
.0	.106	.026	.176	4	84	15.	99.	Taken from boat 6' below surface.
.0	.096	.036	.188	4	94	8.	102.	Sample taken from boat 6' below surface.
.0	.074	.014	.18	4	91	6.	97.	Sample taken from center of reservoir 5' below surface.

WATER TAKEN FROM TAPS COMING FROM LAKE HONDA RESERVOIR.

.0	.048	.26	.14	4	126	7.	133.	Sample taken at 2:15 P. M.
.0	0.068	0.108	0.112	3	123	10.	133.	Sample taken at 2:18 P. M.

SAMPLES OF SPRING WATER

(Parts per

SOURCE	Date	Clear or Turbid	Total Solids.....	Loss on Ignition	Residue.....	Chlorine.....
Dairy of F. Simen, 1043 16th Avenue South.....	Oct. 4, '07	Clear	437	163	274	52.
Dairy of F. Simen, 1043 16th Avenue South.....	Mar. 9, '08	Turbid	610	229	381	65.
Dairy of F. Simen, 1043 16th Avenue South.....	April 7, '08	Clear	452	182	270	52.
Dairy of P. Caubu, 1119 19th Avenue South.....	Oct. 4, '07	Clear	396	168	228	44.
Dairy of P. Caubu, 1119 19th Avenue South.....	Dec. 18, '07	Clear	451	205	246	92.
Dairy of P. Caubu, 1119 19th Avenue South.....	Mar. 11 '08	Clear	382	147	235	44.
Dairy of P. Caubu, 1119 19th Avenue South.....	April 7, '08	Clear	360	130	230	39.
Dairy of P. Casabon, 901 15th Avenue South.....	Nov. 25, '07	Clear	337	127	210	37.
Dairy of P. Casabon, 901 15th Avenue South.....	Dec. 18, '07	Clear	347	141	206	36.
Dairy of P. Casabon, 901 15th Avenue South.....	Mar. 9 '08	Clear	390	160	230	39.
Dairy of P. Casabon, 901 15th Avenue South.....	April 7, '08	Clear	346	122	224	38.
Dairy of B. Cassou, Wav- land and Hamilton Sts...	Dec. 18, '07	Clear	442	232	210	47.
Dairy of B. Cassou, Wav- land and Hamilton Sts...	April 9, '08	Clear	452	240	212	52.
Dairy of Buhle & Mondott, Woolsey and University..	Dec. 23, '07	Clear	243	85	158	32.
Dairy of Buhle & Mondott, Woolsey and University..	Mar. 10, '08	Clear	259	108	151	35.
Dairy of Buhle & Mondott, Woolsey and University..	April 9, '08	Clear	241	102	139	32.
Dairy of P. Menjou, 528 Cambridge St.....	Dec. 23, '07	Clear	330	95	235	53.
Dairy of P. Menjou, 528 Cambridge St.....	April 9, '08	Clear	248	90	158	29.
Dairy of La Brucheri & Co., 400 Harvard St.....	Dec. 23, '07	Clear	368	115	253	41.
Dairy of La Brucheri & Co., 400 Harvard St.....	Mar. 10, '08	Clear with yellow tint	504	220	284	44.
Dairy of La Brucheri & Co., 400 Harvard St.....	April 9, '08	Clear	362	152	210	40.

TAKEN FROM DAIRIES.

1,000,000.)

Nitrogen as				Oxygen Consumed.....	Hardness			REMARKS
Nitrites.....	Nitrates.....	Free Ammonia.....	Albumenoid Ammonia.....		Temporary.....	Permanent.....	Total.....	
0.0	4.4	0.0	0.094	.....	224	5	229	Spring on side hill 200 yds. from dairy.
0.0	7.17	0.094	0.150	4	224	89	313	Spring on side hill 200 yds. from dairy.
0.0	4.95	0.006	0.07	2	225	77	302	Spring on side hill 200 yds. from dairy.
0.0	4.4	0.004	0.034	.....	190	15	205	Spring on side hill 400 yds. from dairy.
0.0	2.6	0.08	0.05	1	160	79	239	Spring on side hill 400 yds. from dairy.
0.0	5.49	0.010	0.054	2	200	35	235	Spring on side hill 400 yds. from dairy.
0.0	4.4	0.006	0.024	1	198	42	240	Spring on side hill 400 yds. from dairy.
0.0	5.08	0.0	0.024	1	195	25	220	Spring 600 ft. from barn, piped to cistern 25 ft. from barn.
0.0	3.5	0.006	0.018	1	194	34	228	Spring 600 ft. from barn, piped to cistern 25 ft. from barn.
0.0	3.74	0.004	0.028	1	196	42	238	Spring 600 ft. from barn, piped to cistern 25 ft. from barn.
0.0	3.3	0.006	0.036	1	195	41	236	Spring 600 ft. from barn, piped to cistern 25 ft. from barn.
0.001	44.0	0.004	0.05	1	56	112	168	Spring one-half mile from dairy.
0.0	19.25	0.014	0.058	1	56	141	197	Spring one-half mile from dairy.
0.001	11.0	0.006	0.014	1	54	46	100	Spring on hill side one-half mile from dairy.
0.002	8.14	0.00	0.044	1	52	40	92	Spring on hill side one-half mile from dairy.
0.001	9.35	0.004	0.02	1	51	56	107	Spring on hill side one-half mile from dairy.
0.009	8.8	0.04	0.05	1	114	39	153	Spring on hill side 800 ft. from barn.
0.001	5.5	0.014	0.076	2	71	58	129	Spring on hill side 800 ft. from barn.
0.001	8.8	0.01	0.024	1	153	62	215	Spring dug about 15 ft. deep, cased with wood; situated on hill side 600 ft. above barn.
0.0	17.524	0.076	0.124	3	128	109	237	Spring dug about 15 ft. deep, cased with wood; situated on hill side 600 ft. above barn.
0.0	11.0	0.008	0.054	2	114	75	189	Spring dug about 15 ft. deep, cased with wood; situated on hill side 600 ft. above barn.

SAMPLES OF SPRING WATER

(Parts per

SOURCE	Date	Clear or Turbid	Total Solids.....	Loss on Ignition	Residue.....	Chlorine.....
Dairy of La Brucheri & Co., 400 Harvard St.....	June 9, '08	Clear	355	115	240	40.
Dairy of J. Sarthou, 2924 Railroad Ave.....	Dec. 24, '07	Clear	590	200	390	154.
Dairy of J. Sarthou, 2924 Railroad Ave.....	Mar. 9, '08	Clear	554	213	341	140.
Dairy of J. Sarthou, 2924 Railroad Ave.....	April 7, '08	Turbid	571	202	369	152.
Dairy of F. Michel, 1815 Wayland St.....	Mar. 31, '08	Clear	327	135	192	35.
Dairy of F. Michel, 1815 Wayland St.....	April 9, '08	Clear	302	114	188	33.
Dairy of H. Lapachet, Visitacion Valley.....	April 1, '08	Clear	310	93	217	62.
Dairy of Theo. Durrer, Visitacion Valley.....	April 1, '08	Clear	310	80	230.	61.
Dairy of M. Johnson, Six-Mile-House	April 6, '08	Clear	532	135	397	127.

TAKEN FROM DAIRIES.—Continued.

1,000,000.)

Nitrogen as				Oxygen Con- sumed.....	Hardness			REMARKS
Nitrates.....	Nitrates.....	Free Am- monia.....	Albumenoid Ammonia..		Temporary....	Permanent...	Total.....	
0.001	7.48	0.01	0.028	.....	152	59	211	Spring dug about 15 ft. deep, cased with wood: situated on hill side 600 ft. above barn.
0.0	1.1	0.02	0.02	1	145	130	275	Spring 12 feet deep, cased with wood, on hill side above premises.
0.0	1.65	0.0	0.036	2	133	104	237	Spring 12 feet deep, cased with wood, on hill side above premises.
0.0	0.88	0.002	0.014	1	143	125	268	Spring 12 feet deep, cased with wood, on hill side above premises.
0.0	8.36	0.002	0.036	2	136	51	187	Hidden spring on hill side about 500 ft. from barn.
0.0	6.6	0.014	0.036	1	131	60	191	Hidden spring on hill side about 500 ft. from barn.
0.0	0.348	0.004	0.032	1	127	32	159	Spring on hill side above premises.
0.0	0.168	0.008	0.02	1	128	29	157	Spring on hill side above premises.
0.0	1.27	0.05	0.09	3	207	54	261	Spring on hill side above premises.

SAMPLES OF WELL WATERS

(Parts per

SOURCE	Date.	Clear or Turbid.	Total Solids.....	Loss on Ignition..	Residue.....	Chlorine.....
Dairy of Mrs. F. Andrea, 1276 16th Avenue South..	Nov. 25, '07	Clear, with yellow tint.....	439	173	266	54
Dairy of Mrs. F. Andrea, 1276 16th Avenue South..	Dec. 18, '07	Turbid.....	637	268	369	98
Dairy of T. Mitchell, 427 Munich Street.....	Dec. 19, '07	Clear.....	1339	535	804	252
Dairy of T. Mitchell, 427 Munich Street.....	Dec. 27, '07	Clear.....	1285	505	780	251
Dairy of T. Mitchell, 427 Munich Street.....	Mar. 6, '08	Clear, with suspended matter.....	1341	596	745	238
Dairy of T. Mitchell, 427 Munich Street.....	April 8, '08	Clear.....	1367	605	762	265
Dairy of T. Mitchell, 427 Munich Street.....	June 8, '08	Yellow tint.....	1485	625	860	318
Dairy of W. G. Loewe, 624 Russia Avenue.....	Dec. 19, '07	Clear.....	618	302	316	86
Dairy of N. Hansen, 617 Amazon Avenue.....	Dec. 19, '07	Clear, with suspended matter.....	680	385	295	88
Dairy of N. Hansen, 617 Amazon Avenue.....	Mar. 31, '08	Yellow tint, with sus- pended matter.....	712	460	252	87
Dairy of N. Hansen, 617 Amazon Avenue.....	April 8, '08	Turbid.....	677	395	282	91
Dairy of N. Hansen, 617 Amazon Avenue.....	June 8, '08	Yellow tint.....	680	363	317	87
Dairy of J. Linehan, 703 Vienna Street.....	Dec. 19, '07	Clear.....	1709	962	747	293
Dairy of J. Linehan, 703 Vienna Street.....	Mar. 31, '08	Clear.....	1307	737	570	234
Dairy of J. Linehan, 703 Vienna Street.....	April 8, '08	Clear.....	1292	720	572	223
Dairy of Mrs. F. Emhoff, 325 Hanover Street.....	Dec. 20, '07	Clear.....	272	130	142	42
Dairy of Mrs. F. Emhoff, 325 Hanover Street.....	Mar. 23, '08	Clear.....	308	127	181	44
Dairy of Mrs. F. Emhoff, 325 Hanover Street.....	April 8, '08	Clear.....	304	170	134	45
Dairy of Jos. Fassler, 5230 Mission Street.....	Dec. 20, '07	Clear.....	405	170	235	40
Dairy of Jos. Fassler, 5230 Mission Street.....	Mar. 23, '08	Clear.....	848	390	458	119
Dairy of Jos. Fassler, 5230 Mission Street.....	April 8, '08	Clear.....	960	570	390	123
Dairy of Jos. Fassler, 5230 Mission Street.....	June 8, '08	Clear.....	858	476	382	119
Dairy of P. Magee, 155 Trumbull Street.....	Dec. 23, '07	Yellow tint.....	708	310	398	116

TAKEN FROM DAIRIES.

1,000,000.)

Nitrogen as				Oxygen Consumed.....	Hardness.			REMARKS
Nitrates.....	Nitrates.....	Free Ammonia.....	Albuminoid Ammonia.....		Temporary.....	Permanent.....	Total.....	
0.003	3.96	0.04	0.18	2	211	44	255	Dug well, about 35 ft. deep, cased with wood. Well 150 ft. from barn on hill side.
0.012	10.56	0.07	0.17	4	217	134	351	
0.011	110.0	0.064	0.184	4	144	336	480	Dug well about 40 ft. deep wooden casing. Well situated in corral.
0.009	55.0	0.09	0.28	4	141	316	457	
0.008	52.65	0.154	0.230	5	113	338	451	
0.004	55.0	0.058	0.162	3	115	359	474	
0.006	66.0	0.060	0.252	3	110	326	436	
0.003	22.0	0.01	0.074	3	151	147	298	Bored well, 150 ft. deep, 300 yds. from barn.
0.001	44.0	0.024	0.046	1	45	228	273	Bored well, about 100 ft. deep, galv. iron casing, perforated about 50 ft. from bottom. Well above premises on side hill.
0.014	28.6	0.016	0.106	2	48	232	280	
0.003	38.4	0.014	0.022	1	48	244	292	
0.001	38.5	0.008	0.05	.....	46	235	281
0.012	77.0	0.01	0.144	3	42	541	583	Bored well, about 100 ft. deep, galv. iron casing, perforated about 20 ft. from bottom. Well situated about 300 ft. from barn.
0.013	78.1	0.048	0.092	2	43	478	521	
0.016	77.0	0.026	0.088	2	41	469	510	
0.010	13.75	0.092	0.114	1	29	51	80	Bored well, about 100 ft. deep, galv. iron casing, perforated about 20 ft. from bottom. Well ¼-mile distant from barn.
0.009	14.96	0.022	0.044	1	26	75	101	
0.013	13.69	0.066	0.066	1	24	85	109	
0.001	6.6	0.014	0.114	2	18	107	225	Spring Valley and well water mxed.
0.008	46.51	0.022	0.046	1	50	331	381	Bored well, about 100 ft. deep, galv. iron casing, perforated 20 ft. from bottom, double casing 50 ft. from top, cement filling between. Well 40 ft. from barn in milk room.
0.015	55.0	0.026	0.046	1	50	317	367	
0.016	50.6	0.012	0.03	.....	52	311	363
0.007	33.0	0.052	0.17	2	95	220	315	Bored well, about 100 ft. deep, iron casing. Well about 300 ft. from barn.

SAMPLES OF WELL WATERS

(Parts per

SOURCE.	Date.	Clear or Turbid.	Total Solids.....	Loss on Ignition.....	Residue.....	Chlorine.....
Dairy of Mrs. J. Kelly, Knox Street.....	Dec. 27, '07	Clear.....	300	130	170	28
Dairy of Mrs. J. Kelly, Knox Street.....	Mar. 31, '08	Clear.....	363	170	193	27
Dairy of Mrs. J. Kelly, Knox Street.....	April 9, '08	Clear.....	400	169	231	26
Dairy of Mrs. J. Kelly, Knox Street.....	June 9, '08	Clear.....	323	120	203	25
Dairy of Frank Michel, 1815 Wayland Street.....	Dec. 27, '07	Clear.....	388	158	230	48
Dairy of LaBrucheri Bros., LeGrande and Brazil Sts.	Dec. 27, '07	Clear, with suspended matter.....	690	335	355	106
Dairy of LaBrucheri Bros., LeGrande and Brazil Sts.	Mar. 6, '08	Clear.....	853	413	440	137
Dairy of LaBrucheri Bros., LeGrande and Brazil Sts.	Mar. 31, '08	Clear.....	845	465	380	127
Dairy of LaBrucheri Bros., LeGrande and Brazil Sts.	April 9, '08	Clear.....	756	355	401	116
Dairy of LaBrucheri Bros., LeGrande and Brazil Sts.	June 8, '08	Clear.....	678	323	355	95
Dairy of M. Johnson, 6-Mile House, San Bruno Road....	Mar. 9, '08	Clear.....	2186	1130	1056	398
Dairy of M. Johnson, 6-Mile House, San Bruno Road....	April 6, '08	Clear.....	2065	1020	1045	394
Dairy of M. Johnson, 6-Mile House, San Bruno Road....	April 6, '08	Clear.....	2055	1035	1020	399
Dairy of P. Menjou, 528 Cambridge Street.....	Mar. 10, '08	Turbid.....	322	144	178	37
Dairy of C. Dalias, 420 Somerset Street.....	Dec. 24, '07	Clear.....	380	83	297	39
Dairy of C. Dalias, 420 Somerset Street.....	Mar. 11, '08	Clear.....	827	445	392	140
Dairy of C. Dalias, 420 Somerset Street.....	April 7, '08	Clear.....	742	387	355	133
Dairy of T. Patton, 2040 Clement Street.....	Mar. 16, '08	Yellow tint.....	185	73	112	32
Dairy of T. Patton, 2040 Clement Street.....	April 2, '08	Clear, with suspended matter.....	173	100	73	33
Dairy of L. Renner, 4810 Mission Street.....	Mar. 17, '08	Clear.....	713	318	395	166
Dairy of L. Renner, 4810 Mission Street.....	April 8, '08	Clear.....	804	453	351	167
Dairy of P. T. Wolff, 509 Naples Street.....	April 1, '08	Clear, with suspended matter.....	723	420	303	102
Dairy of C. Gilligan, Visita- cion Valley.....	April 1, '08	Clear, with suspended matter.....	360	162	198	36
Dairy of Good Bros., Corbett and Alms House Road.....	April 2, '08	Clear, with suspended matter.....	510	237	273	94

TAKEN FROM DAIRIES.—Continued.

1,000,000.)

Nitrogen as				Oxygen Consumed.....	Hardness.			REMARKS.
Nitrates.....	Nitrites.....	Free Ammonia.....	Albuminoid Ammonia.....		Total.....	Permanent.....	Temporary.....	
0.176	13.2	0.28	0.10	2	105	42	147	Dug well, about 30 ft. deep, filled with concrete with iron pipe in center. Pipe perforated about 2 ft. from bottom. Toilet 40 ft. below well.
0.022	15.4	0.01	0.032	1	132	55	187	
0.026	13.7	0.02	0.044	1	127	62	189	
0.006	8.8	0.014	0.026	.....	122	55	177
0.008	13.2	0.026	0.09	2	102	84	186	Open well, 15 ft. deep, 100 ft. from barn. Not used.
0.014	33.0	0.05	0.078	2	140	137	277	
0.025	34.07	0.03	0.122	3	135	242	377	Dug well, about 60 ft. deep, wooden casing. Well situated at the edge of corral.
0.032	36.3	0.028	0.076	3	142	237	379	
0.001	33.0	0.012	0.048	2	139	225	364	
0.002	28.6	0.010	0.042	.....	140	184	326
0.009	80.26	0.038	0.202	4	219	374	593	Bored well about 80 ft. deep, cased with galv. iron, perforated to within 20 ft. of top, well at lowest point of drainage area, including corral and pasture.
0.006	88.0	0.03	0.046	3	206	391	597	
0.010	88.0	0.046	0.06	3	208	385	593	
0.016	8.7	0.114	0.202	6	59	51	110	Dug well, about 30 ft. deep, partly cased with wood. Well 250 yds. from premises.
0.0	2.2	0.054	0.09	2	189	21	210	
0.006	27.7	0.024	0.056	3	120	231	351	Bored well, about 80 ft. deep, galv. iron casing, not perforated. Cow corral on same slope above well.
0.004	27.5	0.012	0.044	2	108	239	347	
0.0	0.41	0.03	0.142	4	83	9	92	Dug well, 75 ft. deep, filled with concrete with 2 in. iron pipe in center. Well in corral.
0.0	0.318	0.34	0.162	4	84	5	89	
0.0	18.89	0.03	0.044	1	102	242	344	Bored well, 45 ft. deep, galv. iron casing, perforated 10 ft. from bottom.
0.0	19.24	0.01	0.032	1	97	254	351	
0.001	44.0	0.038	0.054	3	55	76	131	Bored well, 140 ft. deep, galv. iron casing, perforated from bottom 70 ft. up.
0.002	13.16	0.04	0.032	1	104	58	162	Bored well, 75 ft. deep, galv. iron casing, perforated 20 ft. from bottom.
0.005	16.5	0.014	0.066	2	113	127	240	

From Alms House well.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY

SAMPLES OF WELL WATERS

(Parts per

SOURCE.	Date.	Clear or Turbid.	Total Solids.....	Loss on Ignition.....	Residue.....	Chlorine.....
Dairy of Standard Milk Co., 3201 16th Street.....	April 9, '08	Clear.....	523	200	323	87
Dairy Delivery Co., 3550 19th Street.....	April 9, '08	Clear.....	840	330	510	176
Dairy of Hogan Bros., Colma	June 22, '08	Clear.....	273	115	158	36
Dairy of Witt Bros., Colma	June 22, '08	Clear.....	714	310	404	175
Dairy of Witt Bros., Colma	June 22, '08	Clear.....	1092	630	462	190

MISCELLANEOUS

Herlihy & Griffin, 985 Ala- bama Street.....	April 7, '08	Clear.....	242	79	163	17
Mr. Long, 12 Byington Ave.	April 30, '08	Turbid.....	442	125	317	76
Mr. Long, 12 Byington Ave.	June 8, '08	Yellow tint, with sus- pended matter.....	281	85	196	32

WELL AND SPRING WATERS.

The analysis of the spring and well waters was undertaken as a part of the Dairy Inspection work. Eighty-two samples of water from springs and wells furnishing the water supply of various dairies producing milk for the San Francisco market were taken and analyzed.

While the depth of some of the wells, the proximity of the sea, the climatic conditions and the character of the soil probably have considerable influence on the chemical composition of these waters, the enormous values obtained in many of them in total solids, chlorine, nitrites, and nitrates can be accounted for only by contamination.

Bacteriological analysis has confirmed this opinion in nearly every case.

METHODS.

In the analysis of all samples of water herein reported, the methods employed are those recommended by the Committee on Standard Methods of Water Analysis, Journal of Infectious Diseases, Supplement No. 1, 1905.

Nitrates were determined by the reduction method which has proven much more satisfactory than the phenol-sulphonic acid method.

The samples were taken by inspectors familiar with the precautions necessary in taking samples of water for sanitary analysis. Prior to March 1, 1908, the samples were taken in 1 gallon demijohns. Since that time all samples have been taken in 5 pint, glass stoppered bottles.

Very respectfully,

C. W. BEAVER,
Chief Chemist.

REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGIST

REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGIST II. A. L. RYKOGEL, M. D., FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.
EXAMINATIONS MADE.

Month	Diphtheria		Tuberculo- sis (Sputum)		Pneumonia (Sputum)		Widal Reactions		Dialo Reactions		Milk	Water	Urine	Rats		Rubonic Plague	Other Ex- aminations		Disinfect- ants
	Positive	Negative	No Growth	Total	Positive	Negative	Total	Positive	Negative	Total	Positive	Negative	Total	Positive	Negative	Total	Positive	Negative	Total
1907.																			
July.....	8	10	1	19			2	13	15	1	2	3	100	4	4	5	101	1	
August.....	11	26	1	40				13	14	2	1	5	12	4	4	7	106	1	
September.....	11	11	2	26				3	3	1	1	2	3			18	2	5	
October.....	15	39	2	56			8	17	25	2	1	3	126	14	14	19	1	1	
November.....	28	20	1	48	6		11	12	23	3	1	3	43	26	26	3	3	2	
December.....	31	38	1	70	19	4	23	5	10	3	1	1	67	8	8	7	1	1	
1908.																			
January.....	25	23	4	52	3	8	11	3	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
February.....	47	48	3	98	9	6	15	6	8	14	3	3	10	13	13	1	1	1	5
March.....	37	72	2	111	4	12	16	9	2	11	3	3	84	34	34	1	1	4	5
April.....	19	42	1	62	8	16	2	1	5	6	1	1	60	36	36	1	1	1	
May.....	30	41	1	75	7	14	2	3	7	5	2	2	113	20	20	2	2	2	
June.....	19	39	1	59	3	10	13	2	5	7	5	5							
Total.....	284	412	18	714	48	95	113	59	16	75	42	92	134	5	14	19	691	183	2

RECAPITULATION.

Diphtheria.....	714	Urine.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	143	Rats.....	292
Pneumonia.....	75	Bubonic Plague.....	19
Widal Reactions.....	134	Other Examinations.....	15
Dialo Reactions.....	19	Disinfectants.....	10
Dialo Reactions.....	691		
Milk.....	691		
Water.....	183		
		Grand Total.....	2,297

BACTERIOLOGIC EXAMINATIONS OF MILK, JULY 17, 1907, TO
JUNE, 1908.

No. of samples of milk containing less than 100,000 bact. to lcc.....	240
No. of samples of milk containing bet. 100,000 and 500,000 bact. per cc.....	146
No. of samples of milk containing bet. 500,000 and 1,000,000 bact. per cc.....	55
No. of samples of milk containing bet. 1,000,000 and 5,000,000 bact. per cc....	125
No. of samples of milk containing bet. 5,000,000 and 10,000,000 bact. per cc..	16
No. of samples of milk containing bet. 10,000,000 and 20,000,000 bact. per cc	18
No. of samples of milk containing over 20,000,000 bact. per cc.....	10

As I have before pointed out, owing to the methods of collecting the milk and conveying it to the laboratory, these counts cannot be compared with those made in other cities, nor do they always give a fair idea of the bacterial content of the milk at the time of collecting the samples.

The samples should be placed in ice immediately after collection and so kept until they are plated.

BACTERIOLOGIC EXAMINATION OF WELLS AND SPRINGS,
JULY, 1907, TO JUNE, 1908.

No. in which count of Bacteria was below 100 per cc.....	5
No. in which count of Bacteria was between 100 and 500 cc.....	26
No. in which count of Bacteria was between 500 and 1000 per cc.....	11
No. in which count of Bacteria was between 1,000 and 2,000 per cc.....	17
No. in which count of Bacteria was above 2,000	15
No. in which count of Bacteria was not made.....	22
No. in which Bacillus Coli Communis was found.....	25

BACTERIOLOGIC EXAMINATION OF SPRING VALLEY CO. WATER, JULY, 1907 TO JUNE, 1908.

MONTH	Lake Honda		University Mound		S. Lake Merced		N. Lake Merced		Clarendon Heights	
	Bact. per cc.....	Bact. coli. com...	Bact. per cc.....	Bact. coli. com...	Bact. per cc.....	Bact. coli. com...	Bact. per cc.....	Bact. coli. com...	Bact. per cc.....	Bact. coli. com...
1907.										
July.....	430	Absent	1380	Absent	60	Absent	1500	Absent	170	Absent
August.....			17th, 2200	Absent					8300	
September.....	90	Absent	270	Absent	770	Absent	438	Absent	360	Absent
October.....	90	Absent	31st, 182	Absent	164	Present	240	Present	236	Absent
November.....			234							
December.....			210	Absent	960	Absent	260	Absent	1260	Absent
1908.			340	Absent	360	Absent				
January.....	122	Absent								
February.....	132	Absent	840	Absent	770	Absent	408	Absent	1020	Absent
March.....			490	Absent	840	Present	130	Absent	900	Absent
April.....	700	Absent	6000	Absent	150	Absent	136	Absent	460	Absent
May.....	360	Absent								
June.....	68	Absent								

REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGIST

BACTERIOLOGIC EXAMINATION OF SPRING VALLEY CO., WATER, JULY, 1907 TO JUNE, 1908.—Continued.

MONTH	Lombard St. Res.		Francisco St. Res.		Presidio Heights		College Hill Res.		Clay St. Reservoir.	
	Bact. per cc.....	Bact. coli. com...	Bact. per cc.....	Bact. coli. com...	Bact. per cc.....	Bact. coli. com...	Bact. per cc.....	Bact. coli. com...	Bact. per cc.....	Bact. coli. com...
July.....										
August.....										
September.....										
October.....	140	Absent	170	Absent	73	Absent	1260	Absent	30	Absent
November.....	380	Absent	320	Absent	216	Absent	252	Absent	80	Absent
December.....	122	Absent	200	Absent	400	Absent	235	Absent		
1908.										
January.....										
February.....	50	Absent	44	Absent	100	Absent	270	Absent		
March.....										
April.....	800	Absent	550	Absent	250	Absent	960	Absent		
May.....	1330	Absent	1150	Absent	476	Absent	504	Absent	4000	Absent
June.....	60	Absent	180	Absent	158	Absent	140	Absent	180	Absent

City and County Hospital.

City and County Hospital, June 30, 1908.

To the Honorable the Board of Health.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit the following report of the City and County Hospital of this City for the fiscal year 1907-1908:

In view of the fact that my appointment as Warden only dates from November 15, 1907, I can state very little of the conditions before that date.

The record begins at the old building at Twenty-second and Potrero avenue and ends at Ingleside Race Track.

On August 13, 1907, the first case of plague in the hospital was discovered and on August 28, 1907, the hospital was quarantined. During the quarantine the building was fumigated with sulphur, the grounds thoroughly cleaned and the building itself cleaned as much as was possible for such an old structure.

The quarantine was raised on September 13, 1907, and all patients possible were discharged.

From that time no new cases were admitted except tubercular and infectious cases.

The old hospital which had stood for about 35 years was condemned and steps were taken and work pushed in putting in shape Building No. 2, Alms House Tract, to be used for a hospital until such time as a more suitable building could be obtained for this purpose.

On January 2, 1908, the remaining patients, 137 in number began to be removed to this building, in ambulances and others in hacks, a distance of between 4 and 5 miles. The removal of all patients except the contagious cases was accomplished in two days.

The work of accommodating this building to the needs of a hospital and putting it in order was just about completed when on March 10, 1908, about 8:30 a. m., a fire broke out under the roof in the southwest corner of the building, which in a very short time destroyed the building.

Through the prompt and efficient assistance of the employees of the Relief Home, we were enabled to remove all our patients from the building, and no accidents occurred.

Alms House Building No. 1, which had been emptied of inmates shortly before this, was immediately put in shape and the patients housed there until the buildings at Ingleside Race Track formerly occupied by Refugees could be arranged for hospital purposes. We moved to Ingleside April 10, 1908. At present we are occupying six of these buildings and have accommodations for 350 patients.

As formerly the medical and surgical care of the patients is under the direction of the faculties of the different medical colleges of this city, each of the five being held responsible for one fifth of the patients.

We would most earnestly call your attention to the inadequacy of the present number of nurses in the Training School at this hospital, to properly care for the patients we now have. We have 20 nurses to care for 273 patients, making one nurse to every 13 patients and several of them will graduate very shortly. In a hospital run on the ward plan, there should be one nurse for every 8 or 10 patients, so that we should have 10 or 15 more nurses in the Training School.

We would also direct your attention to the fact that we are unable with our present facilities to properly supervise the treatment of the following varieties of cases of which we receive quite a few:

Acute and Chronic Alcoholics, Epileptics and Drug Fiends.

These cases should I believe be treated in some place removed from our general run of patients where special supervision and special treatment can be given.

We would also bring to your consideration the advisability of fitting up some place for maternity cases in order to remove these cases from the private hospital and to be able to give the nurses training in this important line of work.

It will not be out of place to call attention to the following figures:

We average about 100 employees for 273 patients, which would be one employee to every 2.73 patients. This proportion is inadequate to properly look after the patients and is so considered by American authorities on this subject, who claim that hospitals run on the ward plan, there should be one employee to every two patients. Many hospitals, some of them in this city, have one employee to every patient.

The hospital is indebted to the Rev. D. O. Kelly for his kind and faithful services to the patients, to Father Casey for his services while the hospital was at Twenty-second and Potrero avenue, to Father Collins while at the Alms House and to Father Cooper while at Ingleside.

We are also greatly in debt to the Associated Charities for donations of clothing and for the carpentry work and plumbing in the male tubercular ward.

We wish also to thank Mrs. John F. Merrill for the interest she has shown in the hospital and for her donations.

Other people who have helped the patients by donations of clothes and reading matter we wish also to thank, among these are the Sunset Magazine Co.; Mr. Carson, 1508 Masonic avenue, and the Emporium.

We wish to thank the Hospital Aid Society of the California Club; the First Christian Church Endeavor Society; the West Side Christian Church; the Central Methodist Episcopal Church for their interest and efforts.

In the following pages will be found the detailed reports of the various departments.

I regret that these are not more complete but on account of the losses in the fire at Building No. 2, Alms House Tract, more detailed statement cannot be given.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. R. DORR, M. D.,
Warden City and County Hospital.

STATEMENT OF PATIENTS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED OR DIED FOR
YEAR 1907-1908.

	Admitted.....	Born.....	DISCHARGED												
			Died.....	Sent to Pesthouse	Still-born.....	Ran away.....	Sent to Alms House.....	Referred to In- santry Comm.	Insubordination.....	Removed by friends or relatives.....	Refused treatment	Own request.....	Unimproved.....	Improved.....	Cured.....
1907.															
July.....	327	14	84	82	8	52		16				6	28	1	51
August.....	325	10	64	113		41	4	8				12	33	1	65
September.....	78	2	66	117	1	15		4				12	15		55
October.....	128		61	25		5		1					25		91
November.....	81		28	10	2	4								18	39
December.....	37		16	7		4	1								17
1908.															
January.....	171		12	8		23	1	1		1			9		26
February.....	93		10	12	1	5		4		1		1	7		24
March.....	99		5	5		61		1		1		2	3		32
April.....	152		15	18		71		4	1	1			1		17
May.....	128		35	29	2	23	1	1	2	1			1		38
June.....	182		41	29	3	28	3	1		1		14	4		31
	1801	26	437	455	17	332	10	41	3	12	25	126	1	19	486

Remaining in hospital June 30, 1907..... 425

Admitted during year..... 1,801

Born 26

2,252

Discharged and died during year..... 1,964

Remaining in hospital June 30..... 288

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS AND NUMBER REMAINING IN THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS OF THE
HOSPITAL, AND CONDITION ON DISCHARGE, FOR FISCAL YEAR 1907-1908.

SERVICE	Remaining July 1, 1907.....			Admitted			Total Treated.....			Discharged.....			Recovered and im- proved			Unimproved.....			Transferred			Died			Remaining.....		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Medical.....	134	45	179	694	167	861	828	212	1040	683	192	887	278	117	385	173	48	197	123	25	130	111	32	143	133	20	133
Surgical.....	131	40	171	379	62	441	510	102	612	443	91	534	229	70	289	73	4	77	33	6	39	108	11	119	67	11	78
Tubercular.....	39	15	54	240	32	272	279	47	326	264	37	284	40	5	45	72	6	78	12	4	16	140	22	162	32	10	42
Infectious.....	15	6	21	179	74	253	194	80	274	174	70	239	99	54	153	7	3	10	16	3	19	52	10	62	10	5	15
Total.....	319	106	425	1492	335	1827	1811	441	2252	1574	390	1964	646	246	892	331	31	362	186	38	224	411	75	486	242	46	288

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1907-1908.

MONTH	Salaries	Grand Total.....	Daily average num- ber patients.....	Daily average num- ber officers and employees.....	Total number main- tained.....	Daily subsistence expense per pa- tient.....	Total daily expense per patient.....
1907.							
July.....	\$4,001.00	10,779.07	437.74	192	629.74	\$0.33	.79
August.....	3,929.00	12,078.94	450	192	642	.37	.86
September.....	4,100.85	10,850.33	340.86	192	532.86	.44	1.05
October.....	3,474.95	8,394.71	196.96	142	338.96	.56	1.37
November.....	2,672.85	7,652.90	155.83	108	263.83	.68	1.63
December.....	2,565.70	5,799.64	137.38	98	235.38	.48	1.36
1908.							
January.....	2,715.70	6,953.86	206.35	98	304.35	.34	1.08
February.....	2,375.85	6,110.86	229.58	86	315.58	.28	.91
March.....	2,564.00	8,501.77	233.64	88	321.64	.28	1.17
April.....	2,786.45	7,173.08	249.8	86	335.8	.37	.95
May.....	3,353.20	8,534.03	259.29	97	356.29	.27	1.06
June.....	3,489.45	9,487.41	273.06	102	375.06	.34	1.15
Average.....	\$38,029.00 3,169.08	\$102,316.60 8,526.38	3,170.49 264.20	1,481 123	4,651.49 387.62	4.74 .39	13.38 1.11

City and County Hospital, June 30, 1908.

Dr. Wm. R. Dorr,
Warden City and County Hospital.

Dear Sir: I herewith respectfully submit the report of the Drug Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK I. KELLY,
Apothecary.

	Liquors	Sundries, Surgical Supplies, etc.....	Drugs, Chemicals, etc.....	Alcohol.....	Total
1907.					
July.....	\$ 88.04	\$ 225.90	\$347.13		\$ 661.07
August.....		496.92	760.50		1,257.42
September.....	97.48	342.18	400.02		839.68
October.....		164.77	398.55		563.32
November.....		194.50	145.57	\$249.91	589.98
December.....	98.05	161.93	35.20		295.18
1908.					
January.....		8.20	110.60		118.80
February.....	95.48	126.33	58.44		280.25
March.....		929.39	364.65		1,294.04
April.....	87.27	250.90	169.55		507.72
May.....		438.44	298.35		736.79
June.....	99.20	401.95	380.42		881.57
Total.....	\$555.52	\$3,798.75	\$3,465.98	\$249.91	\$8,025.82

SAN FRANCISCO TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The following is the report of the seventeenth year of the San Francisco Training School for Nurses.

	Remaining July 1, '07.....	Entered.....	Dismissed.....	Graduated.....	Withdrew on ac- count of illness...	Resignations.....	Deaths.....	Remaining June 30, '08.....
Graduate Nurses.....	2	4		29				6
Head Nurses.....	29				2	3		12
Seniors.....	14		1		3		1	2
Juniors.....	12	14	6					
Probationers.....	6							
Total.....	63	18	7	29	5	12	1	22

Lectures in Theoretical and Practical Nursing given are as follows:

Care of Hospital Wards; Bed Making; Hygiene; Baths; Disinfectants; Bacteriology; Enemata; Temperature; Pulse; Respiration; External Applications; Counter Irritants; Anatomy and Physiology; Surgical Nursing; Preparation of Patients for Operations; Gynaecology; Medical Emergencies; Diet; Observation of Patients; Obstetrics; Infectious and Contagious Diseases; Massage; Surgery and Materia Medica.

Report of Relief Home

San Francisco, August 5, 1908.

To the Honorable Board of Health of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen: I hand you herewith the report of the latter half of the fiscal year, 1907-1908, that is from January 1st, 1908, to June 30th, 1908. The records of the first six months were not kept up in a proper manner, and of no value as they do not contain actual facts.

I assumed charge of this institution in the latter part of October, 1907, under the direction of the Board of Health, acting as Superintendent of same until December 1st, 1907, when the Institution was transferred to the S. F. Relief and Red Cross, under whom I managed the Relief Home, and the report presented herewith covers the period during which the Red Cross was in charge.

The expenses during this period were greater than they would be under normal conditions because in January the people from the Ingleside Relief Camp, and the people from the Almshouse were moved to the new buildings; great expense being incurred in the transferring of same. During this period Building No. 2 was accidentally burned; Building No. 1, which had been condemned, was torn down and burned.

The construction done during this period was all done under the Relief and Red Cross, a detailed report of this work will be found herewith.

ADMISSIONS.

Total number of inmates in Almshouse January 1, 1908.....	642
Total number of inmates removed to Almshouse January 22, 1908.....	714
Total number of males admitted during last six months.....	292
Total number of females admitted during last six months.....	118
Total number of admissions during last six months.....	410
Total	1,766

DISCHARGES.

Number of inmates discharged at own request.....	245
Number of inmates discharged for cause	36
Number of inmates who left without permission.....	51
Number of inmates who died	107
Number of inmates sent to City and County Hospital.....	45
Number of inmates who overstayed pass	80
Number of inmates sent before Insanity Commissioners.....	9
Total	573
Remaining in Relief Home July 1, 1908.....	1,193

SOCIAL CONDITION OF INMATES.

Single	580
Married	123
Widowed	487
Divorced	3
Total	1,193

RACE OF INMATES ADMITTED.

Caucasian	1 177
Mongolian	6
Ethopian	10
Total	1,193

RELIGION OF INMATES.

Catholics	683	Protestant	416
Agnostic	3	Heathen	6
Theosophist	2	Jewish	3
Mohammedan	1	Free thinkers	4
Greek Church	2	Atheist	1
No belief	72		
Total			1,193

BY WHOSE ORDER ADMITTED.

Received from Ingleside Camp.....	714
By Board of Health	454
By Superintendent City and County Hospital.....	10
By Superintendent Relief Home.....	10
By the Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco.....	5
Total.....	1,193

EMPLOYEES.

Average number of officers and employees during six months.....	60
---	----

AGES OF INMATES IN HOME.

From 20 to 30	8	From 60 to 70.....	425
From 30 to 40	26	From 70 to 80.....	321
From 40 to 50	115	From 80 to 90.....	76
From 50 to 60	220	From 90 to 100.....	2
Total.....			1,193

NUMBER OF TIMES ADMITTED AND RE-ADMITTED.

First time	819	Eighth time	5
Second time	148	Ninth time	7
Third time	109	Tenth time	3
Fourth time	46	Eleventh time	2
Fifth time	25	Twelfth time	2
Sixth time	16	Sixteenth time	3
Seventh time	7	Seventeenth time	1
Total.....			1,193

NATIVITY OF INMATES IN HOME.

UNITED STATES.

Alabama	1	New Hampshire	5
California	25	New Jersey	6
Delaware	1	New York	63
Georgia	3	Ohio	12
Illinois	4	Pennsylvania	14
Indiana	2	Philippines	2
Iowa	1	Rhode Island	3
Kentucky	4	South Carolina	1
Louisiana	13	Tennessee	1
Massachusetts	38	Texas	1
Maine	12	Virginia	7
Maryland	3	Vermont	2
Minnesota	1	Wisconsin	1
Michigan	4	Washington	4
Nebraska	1		
Total.....			235

FOREIGN.

Austria	9	Ireland	543
Australia	1	Italy	8
China	6	Mexico	10
Canada	26	Norway	9
Denmark	8	Russia	2
East Indies	2	Poland	3
England	64	Sumatra	1
Finland	2	Sweden	20
France	29	South America	1
Germany	163	Switzerland	12
Greece	3	Spain	2
Holland	3	Scotland	25
India	1	Wales	5
Total.....			1,193

The highest number of inmates recorded during last six months for one day was 1,274 on February 2, 1908.

The lowest number of inmates in any one day was 1,154, on May 12, 1908.

OCCUPATION OF INMATES.

Agents	7	Boilermaker	8
Artist	1	Butcher	8
Assayers	2	Brickmaker	1
Attorney	1	Bartenders	5
Baker	14	Boatman	1
Barber	3	Brassfinishers	2
Bedmaker	3	Brewers	2
Beggar	1	Candymakers	2
Blacksmith	13	Canvasser	1
Bookkeeper	8	Cement worker	6
Bricklayer	5	Clerks	38

OCCUPATION OF INMATES—Continued.

Carriage makers	1	Phrenologist	1
Collector	1	Parasol maker	1
Card Reader	1	Purser	1
Cabinet maker	6	Plasterer	4
Carpenter	30	Preacher	1
Cook	52	Printer	2
Cigar dealers	4	Plumber	5
Cooper	5	Painter	8
Draughtsman	1	Porter	9
Dentist	1	Stonecutter	1
Domestics	69	Sailor	24
Druggist	2	Saloonkeeper	2
Engineer	6	Stableman	12
Elevatorman	1	Steward	1
Farmer	12	Surveyor	1
Fisherman	6	Shoemaker	14
Fruit dealer	1	Sailmaker	1
Glass blower	1	Sash and doormaker	1
Gardener	7	Shipjoiner	3
Housewife	124	Shipcaulker	2
Housemover	1	Shoe dealer	1
Horsetrainer	1	Sign maker	1
Hairdresser	1	Stenographer	1
Hackdriver	4	Soap dealer	1
Harnessmaker	3	Railroad fireman	1
Hostler	2	Restaurant keeper	1
Instrument repairer	1	Roofer	1
Janitor	1	Searcher of records	1
Jeweler	2	Sawyer	3
Kitchen helpers	24	Ship driller	1
Laundress	11	Shirtmaker	1
Laundrymen	8	Solicitor	1
Laborer	299	Ship builder	1
Lumberman	1	Shoe fitter	1
Locksmith	1	Silver plater	1
Leather worker	1	Shirtmaker	3
Lodging-house keeper	11	Smelter	1
Lawyer	2	Storekeeper	3
Longshoreman	9	Tailor	11
Music Teacher	5	Teamster	17
Marine Firemen	8	Teacher	1
Millhand	1	Tinsmith	4
Millwright	2	Tanner	3
Miller	1	Trunkmaker	1
Metalworker	1	Upholsterer	3
Midwife	1	Vulcanizer	1
Merchant	1	Waiter	18
Molder	7	Watchmaker	3
Machinist	8	Watchman	2
Milliner	4	Wood Turner	1
Miner	32	Writer	1
Nurse	11	Weaver	1
None	75	Weigher	1
Patternmaker	2	Warehouseman	1
Total			1,193

The following is a resume of the work done in the different departments during the last six months:

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.—(Inmate Workers.)

Men's coats repaired	111
Men's vests repaired	94
Men's pants repaired	163
Men's shirts repaired	13
Men's drawers repaired	15
Carpenter's aprons made	2
Total.....	403

SHOEMAKING DEPARTMENT. (Inmate labor—Repair work only.)

Men's shoes repaired	498
Women's shoes repaired	90
Total.....	588

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Men's caps	24
Women's underclothing and aprons.....	865
Sheets, pillowslips, etc.....	454
Tablecloths, towels and shrouds.....	190
Curtains	900
Total.....	2,433

FARMING DEPARTMENT.

Number of acres sown with potatoes.....	18
Number of acres sown with forage	8
Number of acres sown with corn	4
Number of acres sown with vegetables	8
Number of acres used for pasturage	20
Total number of acres.....	58

LIVE STOCK.

Horses	24
Cattle	31
Hogs	40
Total.....	95

ALMSHOUSE EXPENSES FROM JANUARY 1, 1903, TO JUNE 30, 1903.

Beef, mutton, poultry and fish.....	\$11,933.28
Groceries, flour, etc.....	16,473.44
Dry goods, clothing, etc.....	6,799.25
Tobacco	1,200.00
Medicines and drugs	1,216.69

RELIEF HOME

Liquors	1,281.47
Repairs of engines	130.17
Repairs of vehicles and harness.....	374.00
Feed of horses and cattle.....	3,244.07
Horseshoeing	285.75
Fuel and lights	6,423.16
Tools and implements	226.46
Crockery and utensils	150.48
Laundry supplies	563.64
Printing and stationery	210.74
Milk	1,326.60
Cows, pigs and chickens.....	171.80
Petty expenses	138.96
Garden seed	257.80
Salaries	40,809.80
Sundries	1,046.52
Total.....	<u>\$94,314.08</u>

Cost of dry goods, clothing and shoes for six months.....	\$6,799.25
Cost of dry goods, clothing and shoes per day.....	37.77
Cost of dry goods, clothing and shoes for one inmate for six months..	5.69
Cost of dry goods, clothing and shoes for one inmate for one day.....	.031

ALMSHOUSE EXPENSES PER DAY.

Beef, mutton, poultry and fish.....	\$ 66.57
Groceries, flour, etc.....	93.00
Dry goods, clothing, shoes, etc.....	37.73
Tobacco	6.06
Medicines and drugs	6.75
Liquors	7.11
Repair to buildings .....	.72
Repair to vehicles and harness	2.07
Feed of horses and cattle	18.02
Horseshoeing	1.58
Fuel, water and light	35.68
Tools and implements	1.26
Crockery and utensils .....	.83
Laundry supplies	3.13
Printing and stationery	1.17
Milk	7.37
Cows, pigs and chickens .....	.95
Petty expenses .....	.77
Garden seed	1.43
Salaries	226.72
Sundries	5.80
Total.....	<u>\$524.72</u>

TOTAL COST OF FOOD.

Cost of food for six months.....	\$29,783.32
Cost of food for one day.....	165.46
Cost of food for one inmate for six months.....	24.96
Cost of food for one inmate for one day .....	.138

EXPENDITURES FOR SIX MONTHS.

January 1, 1908 to June 30, 1908.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
Meat, fish and poultry.....	\$2,261.48	\$1,754.82	\$1,820.97	\$1,939.68	\$1,534.37	\$2,671.86
Grain, flour, etc.....	3,351.57	3,004.07	2,274.53	2,400.38	2,772.24	2,570.65
Dry goods, clothing.....	1,060.56	1,209.00	973.09	1,483.53	520.01	1,352.98
Tobacco.....	100.00	200.00	250.00	200.00	200.00	230.00
Medicine and drugs.....	98.17	229.84	219.32	112.98	113.71	443.07
Liquors.....	112.37	224.73	247.23	224.73	224.73	247.68
Repairs of engines.....	66.30	50.32	17.97	23.38	38.60	
Repairs of vehicles and harness.....	217.35	184.59	43.85	42.80	13.68	22.58
Feed of horses and cattle.....	20.00	612.64	408.22	513.76	705.30	786.80
Horseshoeing.....	1,214.76	53.00	60.00	57.50	35.00	60.25
Fuel, lights.....	4.75	1,360.86	804.52	1,092.60	1,005.28	945.14
Tools, implements.....	57.45	79.16	10.70	11.50	62.24	58.11
Crockery and utensils.....	60.25	42.85	.85	12.60	31.03	5.70
Laundry Supplies.....	34.17	71.56	87.03	97.66	74.98	172.16
Printing and stationery.....	239.40	52.12	11.98	26.20	22.15	64.12
Milk.....	49.30	208.80	223.20	216.00	223.20	216.00
Cows, pigs, chickens.....		112.50	112.50		59.30	
Petty expenses.....	7,403.25	18.79	31.51	34.26	25.58	9.52
Salaries.....	255.85	7,200.10	6,731.85	6,883.90	6,348.80	6,241.90
Sundries.....		93.85	125.01	147.87	205.76	218.18
Garden seed.....		13.75	177.27	27.71	17.34	21.73
Total.....	\$16,577.18	\$16,764.85	\$14,631.60	\$15,548.54	\$14,233.40	\$16,558.43

The physical condition of inmates of Relief Home is as follows:

Number of male inmates totally blind.....	36
Number of female inmates totally blind.....	8
Number of male inmates bedridden	28
Number of female inmates bedridden	17
Number of male inmates crippled	134
Number of female inmates crippled.....	96
Number of male inmates able to work	96
Number of female inmates able to work.....	105
Number of male inmates convalescent.....	12
Number of female inmates convalescent.....	2
Number of male inmates mentally incompetent.....	15
Number of female inmates mentally incompetent.....	49
Number of male inmates old and infirm.....	251
Number of female inmates old and infirm.....	125
Total	1,193

It will be seen from an examination of the foregoing report:

Number of inmates who are able to attend to their own wants.....	420
Number of inmates who are unable to attend to their own wants.....	773

Only one inmate in every three is able entirely to help himself.

With only fourteen nurses, matrons and stewards in the employ of this Institution, one nurse must attend to eighty-five patients.

CONSTRUCTION DURING THE YEAR.

During the year the Relief and Red Cross built the Relief Home for the Aged and Infirm at a cost of approximately \$360,000. In addition to this sum, \$40,000 was expended for equipment of the new buildings.

The building consists of one main structure, containing administration building, dining room, kitchen and eight wings, and accommodates 1,000 people. In addition there are two large social halls, 60x87—one used by men and one by women as reading, sewing and card rooms. There is a butchershop of brick, hand laundry, and three detached buildings, occupied by men, and accommodating 250 people.

In addition to this building, the Relief Funds improved the existing steam laundry, increased the boiler capacity of the engine plant, and installed a new thirty-five kilowatt generator. Installed large steam pump for fire protection, and put in a new electric pump for the water supply. Also laid new mains for fire protection. The cost of this being approximately \$40,000.

The work done by the City during the fiscal year was the erection of a new stable at a cost of \$4,000.00, the addition of a dormitory and repairs to Building No. 4, and the painting and repairing of Building No. 3 at a cost of \$4,000.00, a total of \$8,000.00 being expended for construction work by the City on these grounds.

In this connection it would be well to state during the fiscal year, 1906-1907, the books show the sum of \$12.00 only was spent for maintenance of buildings.

Credit should also be given the City for an expenditure of \$1,500.00 for the erection of a bake oven, in connection with the Relief Home. This money had been appropriated to build an extension to the old bake shop, but was used instead to construct a new bake oven on the site of the new buildings, and is now in successful operation.

Trusting this report meets with the approval of the Honorable Board, I am,

Very respectfully,

C. M. WOLLENBERG,
Superintendent.

Report of Emergency Hospitals.

San Francisco, July 15, 1908.

To the Honorable Board of Health,
City and County of San Francisco, California.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit to your honorable Board the annual report of the Emergency Hospital Service, including the Central, Harbor, Potrero, Park and Detention Hospitals, enumerating the cases treated in each Hospital, their disposition, also the number of Ambulance Calls responded to during the fiscal year ending June, 1908.

Respectfully submitted,

WALLACE I. TERRY, M. D.,
Chief Surgeon, Emergency Hospitals.

CENTRAL HOSPITAL.

Number of patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1907.....	6
Number of patients admitted during fiscal year 1907-1908.....	8,694
Total.....	8,700

Disposition of Patients:

Discharged (sent home).....	5,710
Transferred to City Prison.....	103
Transferred to Central Police Station.....	101
Transferred to Southern Police Station.....	70
Transferred to Bush Street Police Station.....	170
Transferred to O'Farrell Street Police Station.....	4
Transferred to Mission Street Police Station.....	72
Transferred to Detention Hospital.....	58
Transferred to Isolation Hospital.....	14
Transferred to City and County Alms House.....	479
Transferred to City and County Hospital.....	649
Transferred to U. S. General Hospital.....	200
Transferred to U. S. Marine Hospital.....	21
Transferred to U. S. Navy Ship.....	1
Transferred to St. Francis Hospital.....	45
Transferred to St. Marys Hospital.....	36
Transferred to St. Lukes Hospital.....	33
Transferred to St. Josephs Hospital.....	49
Transferred to St. Thomas Hospital.....	8
Transferred to German Hospital.....	33
Transferred to French Hospital.....	19
Transferred to University Hospital.....	225
Transferred to Lane Hospital.....	191
Transferred to Hahneman Hospital.....	118
Transferred to Mt. Zion Hospital.....	40
Transferred to McNutt's Hospital.....	4
Transferred to Jefferson Hospital.....	3
Transferred to Scobie Hospital.....	18
Transferred to Clara Barton Hospital.....	5
Transferred to Women's Hospital.....	4
Transferred to Japanese Hospital.....	2
Transferred to Children's Hospital.....	8
Transferred to Dr. Taylor's Sanitorium.....	2
Transferred to Buena Vista Sanitorium.....	1
Transferred to Home Sanitorium.....	1
Transferred to Morgue (dead on arrival).....	19
Number of patients died in Hospital.....	180
Total.....	8,695
Number of patients remaining in Hospital June 30, 1908.....	5

EMERGENCY HOSPITALS

101

HARBOR HOSPITAL.

Number of patients admitted during fiscal year 1907-1908..... 5,836

Disposition of Patients:

Discharged (sent home).....	5,382
Transferred to Harbor Police Station.....	147
Transferred to Central Police Station.....	19
Transferred to Southern Police Station.....	6
Transferred to Central Emergency Hospital.....	152
Transferred to City and County Hospital.....	5
Transferred to Isolation Hospital.....	4
Transferred to U. S. Marine Hospital.....	28
Transferred to U. S. General Hospital.....	3
Transferred to U. S. Navy Ship.....	4
Transferred to St. Francis Hospital.....	6
Transferred to St. Marys Hospital.....	11
Transferred to St. Lukes Hospital.....	10
Transferred to St. Josephs Hospital.....	6
Transferred to German Hospital.....	12
Transferred to Lane Hospital.....	8
Transferred to Hahneman Hospital.....	2
Transferred to Scobie Hospital.....	6
Transferred to Morton Hospital.....	3
Transferred to Mt. Zion Hospital.....	2
Transferred to Morgue (dead on arrival).....	5
Number of patients died in Hospital.....	15
Total.....	5,836

POTRERO HOSPITAL.

Number of patients admitted during fiscal year 1907-1908..... 2,637

Disposition of Patients:

Discharged (sent home).....	2,489
Transferred to Potrero Police Station.....	30
Transferred to Central Emergency Hospital.....	123
Transferred to Detention Hospital.....	1
Transferred to City and County Hospital.....	14
Transferred to Union Iron Works Hospital.....	5
Transferred to St. Francis Hospital.....	1
Transferred to St. Lukes Hospital.....	7
Transferred to St. Marys Hospital.....	3
Transferred to St. Josephs Hospital.....	3
Transferred to Lane Hospital.....	1
Transferred to Morton Hospital.....	1
Transferred to German Hospital.....	4
Transferred to Morgue (dead on arrival).....	3
Number of patients died in Hospital.....	2
Total.....	2,637

EMERGENCY HOSPITALS

PARK HOSPITAL.

Disposition of Patients:

Discharged (sent home).....	1,251
Transferred to Park Police Station.....	14
Transferred to City and County Alms House.....	5
Transferred to City and County Hospital.....	5
Transferred to Central Emergency Hospital.....	139
Transferred to St. Francis Hospital.....	3
Transferred to St. Marys Hospital.....	2
Transferred to St. Lukes Hospital.....	5
Transferred to University Hospital.....	3
Transferred to German Hospital.....	1
Transferred to French Hospital.....	2
Transferred to Scobie Hospital.....	1
Transferred to Clara Barton Hospital.....	1
Transferred to Morgue (dead on arrival).....	7
Total.....	1,437

DETENTION HOSPITAL.

Number of patients admitted during fiscal year 1907-1908..... 662

Disposition of Patients:

Discharged (sent home).....	294
Committed to Mendocino State Hospital.....	126
Committed to Stockton State Hospital.....	65
Committed to Napa State Hospital.....	139
Committed to Eldridge State Hospital.....	10
Committed to Glen Ellen State Hospital.....	10
Committed to Agnews State Hospital.....	2
Transferred to University Hospital.....	1
Transferred to Central Emergency Hospital.....	4
Transferred to St. Marys Hospital.....	1
Transferred to French Hospital.....	1
Returned to City Prison.....	2
Number of patients died in Hospital.....	7
Total.....	662

CENTRAL HOSPITAL.

Number of surgical cases treated.....	6,246
Number of medical cases treated.....	2,448
Total.....	8,694
Number of emergency ambulance calls.....	1,589
Number of transfer ambulance calls.....	273
Total.....	1,862

HARBOR HOSPITAL.

Number of surgical cases treated.....	5,414
Number of medical cases treated.....	422
Total.....	5,836
Number of emergency ambulance calls.....	742
Number of transfer ambulance calls.....	171
Total.....	913

POTRERO HOSPITAL.

Number of surgical cases treated.....	2,495
Number of medical cases treated.....	192
Total.....	2,687
Number of emergency ambulance calls.....	188
Number of transfer ambulance calls.....	143
Total.....	331

PARK HOSPITAL.

Number of surgical cases treated.....	1,232
Number of medical cases treated.....	155
Total.....	1,437
Number of emergency ambulance calls.....	219
Number of transfer ambulance calls.....	210
Total.....	429

DETENTION HOSPITAL.

Number of insane cases committed.....	352
Number of insane cases dismissed.....	310
Total.....	662

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of surgical cases treated.....	15,437
Total number of medical cases treated.....	3,217
Total.....	18,654
Total number of insane cases examined.....	662
Grand total.....	19,316
Total number of emergency calls.....	2,738
Total number of transfer calls.....	797
Grand total.....	3,535

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1907-1908.

Appropriation for salary.....	\$40,000.00
Appropriation for maintenance.....	10,240.00
Total.....	\$50,240.00
Expenditure for salary.....	\$36,101.10
Expenditure for maintenance.....	10,652.33
Total.....	\$46,753.43
Surplus June 30, 1908.....	3,486.57

ITEMIZED STATEMENT FOR MAINTENANCE.

1. Subsistence.....	\$ 988.85
2. Surgical supplies, dressings, drugs.....	1,986.64
3. Surgical instruments, appliances and repairs.....	390.22
4. Linen, bedding, blankets, etc.....	922.97
5. Ambulance repairs (4).....	706.00
6. Harness repairs, stable supplies, etc.....	441.19
7. Horse shoeing and padding (11 horses).....	665.50
8. Hay and Grain (11 horses).....	1,565.87
9. Veterinary service.....	109.50
10. Laundry work (5 hospitals).....	1,960.06
11. Alcohol and whiskey.....	244.35
12. Kitchen utensils.....	46.18
13. Rent for Central Stable and Potrero Hospital and Stable (July to November, 1907).....	625.00
Total.....	\$10,652.33

Report of Isolation Hospital.

San Francisco, California. August 25, 1908.

Dr. R. G. Brodrick,
Health Officer.

Dear Sir: I beg leave to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908:

LEPER DEPARTMENT.

Number on hand, June 30, 1907.....	15
Number admitted, year ending June 30, 1908.....	4
Number escaped, year ending June 30, 1908.....	2
Number of deaths, year ending June 30, 1908.....	
Number remaining, year ending June 30, 1908.....	17

The present building used for the Leper Department of the Isolation Hospital is wholly unsuited for the purpose for which it is employed. It is a large barn-like structure that has the appearance of having been thrown together in a hurry. The partitions are made of rough unplanned wood, which have been whitewashed sometime in the remote past, and are so badly constructed that large interstices appear through which the wind has full play. The ceilings are fully 24 feet high. This state of affairs precludes any possibility of heating the rooms to anything like a comfortable temperature, and causes much suffering during the winter.

When I assumed charge in February, 1908, I found everywhere manifest the absence of common care. The stable was maintained in the basement. A wooden floor concealed the accumulations of years. The plumbing shared the neglect of the rest of the building. The culinary department was filthy in the extreme. The whole establishment, from front to rear, reeked of absolute neglect, which to my mind could only be explained by one reason, and that, the absence of a responsible head.

Of the patients, other than the Chinese, at the time of their admittance, none had been in the city a sufficient length of time to legally entitle them to the support of this community. I found that these men came here from other places, and from their statements, I am led to believe that they were assisted to the city. The diagnosis of leprosy having been made, they were here interned to remain a charge upon the city until death removed them from the scene.

In view of the fact that it practically means confinement for life for a person when once pronounced a leper, I think it would be well before a patient is admitted, to have him examined by a commission of five men, who are familiar with the disease, each to examine the suspect separately and make a report in writing as to whether they regard him as a leper, non-leper or doubtful. This would, I think, eliminate any possibility of error in diagnosis.

The allowance for the care of these people is ample, and with intelligent direction in its expenditure, much could be done to ameliorate their condition. Current medical literature has glowing accounts of the use of benzoil nastin in the treatment of this disease. I have sent to Germany for this alleged remedy and intend giving it a thorough trial.

Recommendations: I would recommend that the present structure be razed and that series of cottages be built along the south and east line of the present

hospital lot, one story in height and large enough to accommodate two occupants. Each cottage to have electric lights, gas and bath.

That there be two large recreation rooms, one for Chinese and one for whites, built, and a central kitchen. By building in this manner we would have an area of ground which could be prepared for gardening purposes, and an occupation be given some of the inmates which would be both useful and pleasant.

The greatest difficulty which presents itself in the care of an institution of this character is the laundry. Owing to the contracture of the hands, which is a result of the disease, the majority of the inmates are unfitted to do anything in the shape of work, and there is such a natural abhorrence to the disease, it is impossible to obtain help to do the washing. I would suggest that in the event of new buildings being erected, some thought be given to a mechanical solution of this problem.

It is a matter of great pleasure that I am able to note the generous response of the public to the appeal of the Health Officer for records for the Victor Talking Machine, which is a never-ending source of pleasure to them.

SMALLPOX DEPARTMENT.

Number on hand, June 30, 1907.....	3
Number admitted, year ending June 30, 1908.....	247
Number discharged, year ending June 30, 1908.....	243
Number of diagnostic visits from February, 1908.....	222
Number of deaths, year ending June 30, 1908.....	2
Number remaining June 30, 1908.....	5

It is with great pleasure that I have to announce that, in all probability, by the time this report is printed, the Department of Health will have a structure for the housing of those afflicted with smallpox where they may be taken care of in a manner that fulfills all modern requirements in the treatment of this disease.

The medical world as a unit, and the experience of years, teaches that in vaccination we have an absolute safe-guard against variola; it is therefore rather a reflection upon the intelligence of a community like San Francisco to find, that in the course of a year the health authorities are called upon to care for some hundreds of cases of smallpox.

When one considers the relative cost of a preventable measure, viz.: vaccination, and the cost of the keep of a smallpox case, it would seem that, as an economic measure, each citizen would see to it that every person for whom he is in any way responsible is successfully vaccinated.

During this last epidemic, in response to your order, to inspect the schools, I found that 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the children attending school were unvaccinated. In looking for the causes as to why we have smallpox in the city they may be summarized as follows:

(a) Lack of enforcement of the law requiring vaccination, with the result that we have at present a generation which is practically unvaccinated.

(b) The employment by large transportation companies of men who are unvaccinated, and who necessarily come in contact in the course of their work with those afflicted with the disease, or handling articles of clothing, etc., that have been used by those having smallpox.

(d) The non-compliance with the ordinance by physicians which requires all cases of varicella to be reported. The resemblance of the disease under discussion to varicella has led to many deplorable and much regretted errors.

All authorities agree that even the mildest form of modified smallpox in one person may cause "pure hemorrhagic smallpox in another." "There is no relation between the severity of the type of the disease in the individual who is the source of the infection and in the individual who receives it. The lightest

case may cause the most malignant, providing the susceptibility or predisposition of the victim who receives the infection, is strong."

This has been verified in more than one instance. Let us hope that the time is not far distant when it can be said of San Francisco as has been said of Freiburg, "that there has been no opportunity of observing variola in this city for nine years."

As the result of vaccination and re-vaccination in Germany, the disease has been prevented from appearing, so that many physicians have never had an opportunity of seeing smallpox.

Recommendations: (1) That upon entering into the new building a corps of efficient nurses be employed, so that those in charge will be enabled to run the place as a modern, well-kept hospital for infectious diseases.

(2) That an automobile be furnished the surgeon in charge of the institution. Owing to the distance of the hospital from the city, and the fact that he must investigate all cases of chickenpox and smallpox, the transportation facilities at present afforded by means of one buggy, are absolutely inadequate.

(3) That the hospital be equipped with a small steam laundry.

Not one patient admitted to this hospital during the year ending June 30, 1908, could show any evidence of ever having been vaccinated.

Varioloid.....	43
Varioloid, discrete.....	169
Varioloid, confluent.....	32
Varioloid, hemorrhagic.....	3
Total.....	247

ADMISSION BY MONTHS.

1907.	
July.....	7
August.....	5
September.....	6
October.....	12
November.....	7
December.....	33
1908.	
January.....	29
February.....	15
March.....	47
April.....	36
May.....	24
June.....	26
Total.....	247

PLAGUE DEPARTMENT.

First patient admitted, contagious pavilion, August 12, 1907.	
Total number admitted, all diseases.....	364
Total number treated, all diseases.....	188
Total number brought in dead, all diseases.....	176
Total number of necropsies, all diseases.....	223
Total number died, all diseases.....	47
Total number discharged, all diseases.....	141

PLAGUE.

Total number of cases, August 12, 1907 to February 15, 1908.....	158
Total number of deaths, August 12, 1907 to February 15, 1908.....	77
Total number brought in dead, August 12, 1907 to February 15, 1908.....	45
Total number died in hospital, August 12, 1907 to February 15, 1908.....	32
Total number necropsies.....	77
Total number discharged.....	81

In spite of the many warnings which the city had received, the recrudescence of plague in August, 1907, found the city absolutely unprepared for the handling of this disease. The only place that these patients could be housed was in the old contagious pavilion of the City and County Hospital; a place which had been devoted to the housing of cases of diphtheria, erysipelas, measles, etc., and which in a very short time proved inadequate for the purpose for which it was used.

The very name "plague" seems to strike terror into the hearts of the community. This was reflected in the action of employees and mechanics, who threw down their tools and refused to come near the building used for the housing of these people, and this at a time when their services were most needed.

The result was that tents had to be thrown up in order that the patients might obtain shelter. These tents were without flooring, and on the advent of the early rains worked a great hardship upon the patients, nurses and medical staff.

The appearance of the disease within the hospital proper caused a panicky feeling on the part of those entrusted with the care of the sick. This was overcome, however, and with but few instances a more loyal corps was never gathered together.

The lack of laboratory facilities, and the establishment of a laboratory several miles from the hospital, was the cause of great inconvenience, and not a few inaccuracies can be traced to this fact.

The difficulty of obtaining men to handle the dead was one of the problems which presented itself for solution. When one takes into consideration that upward of 200 necropsies were made during the period between August, 1907, and February, 1908, it speaks volumes for the amount of work which was done under such adverse circumstances.

The bodies of all suspects and those dying of plague were necropsied in zinc-lined coffins, and if plague, these coffins were filled with unslaked lime and hermetically sealed.

The inability to obtain the anti-pest serum of Yersin, and the absolute futility of all therapeutic measures other than it, caused marked uneasiness on the part of those in charge of the work. But this proved to be not an unmixed blessing. It served to establish to my mind what is an indisputable fact that the white race enjoys a certain resistance to the disease, which stands them well in hand, when struck down by it. To be sure, this does not apply to the septicæmic and pneumonic types.

The verification of this is to be seen in the fact that the death rate under treatment (serum) was but 32%, 1% more than the death rate in Sydney, as given by Dr. Anderson Stuart, under like circumstances.

Happily we are now in a position, if ever again we should have a visitation from this malady, to cope with the situation. The Department has a modern Isolation Hospital, built on the cottage plan, and fully equipped for the accommodation of fifty patients and their attendants, without inconvenience and with every comfort.

I desire to acknowledge my gratitude to Dr. Rupert Blue, and his fellow officers, for the unflinching support so courteously extended me, and I think it is

a cause for congratulation to the community that it can command the services of such a well-trained and efficient body of sanitarians.

I desire to acknowledge with thanks the services of Dr. W. B. Wherry, in charge of the plague laboratory, also Miss Katherine C. Wynne, chief nurse of the Isolation Hospital.

To the members of the Board I am indeed indebted for the hearty support so cheerfully accorded me.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR A. O'NEILL, M. D.,
Chief Surgeon Isolation Hospital.

Report of City Physician

San Francisco, California, August 1, 1908.

To the Honorable, the Board of Health.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit my report on work performed as City Physician during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, as follows:

	Totals	1907 July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1908 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
No. of persons treated or examined at office.....				16	68	50	55	76	93	88	81	50	56
No. visits to patients.....				13	25	21	18	22	31	19	12	17	20
Patients sent to the private hospitals.....				6	30	17	40	28	41	38	22	14	24
Visits to jails.....				10	21	11	9	13	14	16	24	16	14
Patients therein.....				138	287	165	328	266	242	257	175	314	122
Visits to prisons.....				8	12	12	14	13	10	14	14	11	16
Patients therein.....				136	129	192	223	258	227	292	231	181	218
Special visits.....				5	13	20	10	17	10	24	16	5	5
Hospitals inspected.....				1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	6
Vaccinations.....				92	90	145	195	238	201	238	204	169	190

The work of this branch of the Department of Health includes the medical care of the sick in the City's prisons and jails, visiting the City's indigent sick in their homes, receiving sick calls at the Central Emergency Hospital and referring to the appropriate institution—Municipal or Charitable—destitute aged or sick persons. There are also incidental duties, such as tracing leper suspects, examining victims of rape, inspecting feeble-minded children for the Board of Education, etc.

Formerly there were two City Physicians, one of whom visited the sick in the county jails, while the other responded to calls to the city prison and visited indigent sick persons whose whereabouts were obtained by inquiring at drug stores in the tenement district. They submitted statistical monthly reports.

In September these positions were combined, and Dr. James T. Watkins was elected City Physician. An effort to systematize the work of this branch of the Department had been largely successful. Further, the co-operation of the Associated Charities and other charitable institutions was sought and obtained. As a result, the City's sick and infirm charges have received a degree of attention hitherto unobtainable.

Of late years, applicants for medical aid from the city have, for the most part, been drawn from the foreign element from the floating population and from the ranks of the desolate. Many patients were cared for who should properly have been charges upon other communities. If a man was taken with a lingering illness, at, say McCloud or Colusa, and not infrequently at Oakland, he was and still is likely to take the train for San Francisco where he would present himself to the Health authorities with the expectation that he would be taken care of.

Since the fire of 1906, and especially since the Red Cross has curtailed its activities in this field, a very considerable number of applications for city aid have come from the members of the respectable laboring classes. This can be attributed in part to the effects of the fire, in part to the late financial depres-

sion, and, in part, to the fact that by maintaining beds at the University, Lane and Hahnenmann hospitals, as has been the custom for the past year, the City is in a position to offer them a quality of medical service and a degree of comfort unattainable to many, even in the prosperous past.

Persons of this class frequently refuse to be sent to the City and County Hospital because of the objectionable social relations which would there be unavoidable. Unless specially provided for, they prefer to endure the hardships of illness at home. It is generally recognized that one-third of all crimes are indirectly due to sickness, therefore, the special care of these acutely ill and for the most part curable indigent workers which is offered by the City's private hospital, is justified on the grounds of social economy alone.

Without detailing the various steps and changes by which the present method of admitting the City's patients has been arrived at, it will be sufficient to say that, at the present moment, all cases are passed upon by the Chief Emergency Surgeon or the City Physician, and are then referred to a special investigator (obtained originally from the Associated Charities, but now a regular appointed employee of the Board of Health) whose duty it is to inquire into their financial conditions.

Patients who have been passed, are sent as nearly as possible in rotation to the several hospitals, from which, should their cases become chronic, they are in turn referred to the City and County Hospital.

Other patients presenting chronic and usually incurable disorders, are referred directly to the City and County Hospital.

When an ambulant patient about whose case there is a doubt in the mind of the examining physician presents himself, the patient is sent with a note to the clinic of a specialist expert the kind of disorder complained of, and a written opinion as to the patient's needs obtained from the letter.

It is the expressed opinion of the heads of charitable organizations that, never in their experience have the City's poor received the medical care they have received during the past year, and are still receiving.

On September 21st, a sanitary inspection of the city prison, made by the City Physician and Sanitary Inspector Kuykendall, brought out the facts that, while prisoners were maintained there for months at a time, there were lacking all facilities for bathing or washing, ventilation was inadequate, there were no means for artificially heating the prison, proper vegetable and food bins were lacking, screening against flies and rats was not even attempted, and that the underpinning of the prison and of the police courts above it was inadequate and buckling, so that (vide report) "the building as it stands is, in our opinion, unsanitary and a menace to the lives of those who venture into it."

All these defects have now been remedied. The prison itself has been enlarged about one-third, and the illumination very much improved by painting it white throughout. Except for a lack of medical and surgical facilities, the prison is efficient and can be maintained in a sanitary condition. It should prove adequate to all ordinary demands upon it, till such time as the new Hall of Justice is ready for occupancy.

The prison had not been constructed with the idea in mind that it should be more than a temporary abiding place for persons in custody. The prolonged detention there of prisoners, was therefore made the subject of a special report to the Board of Health (February 2, 1908). "For sanitary reasons, these long periods of detention while awaiting the preliminary disposition of a case are to be condemned, and it is recommended that the police justices be so informed." A report was appended covering all prisoners during three consecutive months who had been detained at the prison for over thirty days.

A very marked change for the better in this respect can be reported. The unduly prolonged detention at the City Prison of persons accused of felonies, has ceased.

Early in the fiscal year 1907-1908, several cases of smallpox had occurred at the jails. This had necessitated quarantining them, thereby inconveniencing the courts and working a hardship to many short term prisoners. An order was then issued that all Sheriff's prisoners should thereafter be examined stripped to the waist and vaccinated at the city prison before sending them to the jails.

This plan has been adhered to ever since with the result that, during the smallpox epidemic this summer, no case appeared at either the prison or the jails.

On September 26th, a sanitary inspection of temporary County Jail No. 3, brought out the fact that the buildings were flimsy constructed shacks, too small for the demands made upon them, open to the weather, badly ventilated, inadequately heated, and without proper screening against the swarms of flies ever present. The kitchen was an outhouse at a distance of perhaps a hundred feet from the other buildings, in which during storms, the cooks were compelled to stand upon gratings to keep out of the water which flooded the floor.

The air was contaminated by the odors of rotten vegetables and animal matter which came from a great dump just without the south wall of the jail enclosure.

Prior to the earthquake of April 18, 1906, the old industrial school had been used as a women's jail; subsequently, it had been condemned. It was now recommended that the south wing of this building be again fitted up as a women's jail. This recommendation has been carried out so effectively that, instead of the old shack, there is an airy, well ventilated, adequately heated jail proper upstairs with two cell blocks capable of accommodating eighty to one hundred inmates, and downstairs a dining hall and large convenient and modern kitchen.

Medical and surgical facilities are lacking. Fortunately, they are not often needed, and the City and County Hospital is close by.

At Jail No. 2, where male offenders are confined, two large heaters have been set up which add materially to the well being of the prisoners in each cell block.

Of still greater hygienic value has been the getting to work upon the roads in the vicinity of the jail, of all short term offenders. The extraordinary improvement in the general health of these prisoners has made itself apparent to all persons who come in contact with them.

Agitation with a view to obtaining an infirmary at the jail, has encountered opposition from the Sheriff. He did not consider adequate to the needs of the jail, the plans for an infirmary upon which estimates had been submitted to the Supervisors. New plans more in accordance with his ideas are being formulated.

There is immediate need at the jail of an infirmary, of a method of segregating prisoners suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, of an efficient and cheap method for maintaining antiseptic the cells and corridors of the jails, of disposing of the jail garbage, and of sterilizing vermin infested bedding.

What has been accomplished, represents but an insignificant fraction of the work to be done before our penal institutions can be said to be conducted upon a humane and socially economical plan. Legislation is needed to make it possible to commit by the "Indeterminate sentence," men and women addicted to drug habits to hospitals and workhouse or trade farms. They are now sent for repeated short periods to jails—to no purpose.

Respectfully,

JAMES T. WATKINS, M. D.,
City Physician.

STATEMENT OF PERMITS AND TRANSCRIPTS ISSUED AND FEES COLLECTED, FISCAL YEAR 1907-1908.

	1907						1908						Totals												
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June													
Bath house permits.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Laundry permits.....	5	6	5	6	4	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36
Cigar factory permits.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Milk permits.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Master plumber's bonds.....	188	66	28	21	31	12	11	12	7	8	7	7	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	392
Scavenger wagon permits.....	4	0	0	2	5	0	0	98	235	40	12	12	40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	403
Stable permits.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Permits to attend school.....	0	6	25	38	33	26	77	52	70	229	161	65	229	161	65	161	65	161	65	161	65	161	65	161	795
Vaccination Certificates.....	3	20	55	21	5	20	19	5	29	8	19	19	8	29	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	223
Total.....	201	99	113	88	81	72	112	160	315	288	263	102	288	315	263	102	288	315	263	102	288	315	263	102	1876
Certified certificate of birth.....	14	10.50	24	18.00	15	11.25	7	5.25	16	12.00	7	5.25	16	12.00	38	28.50	67	50.25	42	31.50	393	227.25	227.25	227.25	227.25
Certified certificate of death.....	56	33.00	54	30.75	62	41.25	58	26.75	45	28.50	58	26.75	45	28.50	48	32.25	35	23.25	31	38.25	617	428.25	428.25	428.25	428.25
Disinterment and removal permit.....	119	20.00	121	30.00	115	.....	104	20.00	95	50.00	95	50.00	93	20.00	88	40.00	120	30.00	212	60.00	1183	270.00	270.00	270.00	270.00
Total.....	189	63.50	192	67.75	215	75.50	169	92.00	151	60.50	169	92.00	151	60.50	171	70.75	228	93.50	305	129.75	2433	925.50	925.50	925.50	925.50
Grand total.....	390	201	290	303	299	262	272	325	579	462	431	407	462	579	431	407	462	579	431	407	462	579	431	407	1430

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF

MONTH	Central Office		Emergency Hospitals		City and County Hospitals		City and County Almshouse	
	Expense	Salaries	Expense	Salaries	Expense	Salaries	Expense	Salaries
July.....	437.15	4230.00	972.60	3325.00	6778.07	4010.00	5793.78	2310.00
August.....	459.50	4230.00	872.23	3282.00	8161.96	4010.00	7244.66	2420.00
September.....	479.20	4380.00	957.82	3276.70	6764.88	4049.20	6428.41	2388.00
October.....	615.22	4197.70	1037.42	2861.85	6726.28	3415.75	5361.51	2341.65
November.....	546.47	4296.70	930.68	2809.80	8485.76	2672.85	6504.47	2054.65
December.....	460.19	4520.00	910.99	2811.25	13370.47	2565.70	*	*
January.....	569.15	4445.00	855.69	2810.00	9982.18	2715.70		
February.....	520.70	4592.24	663.87	2849.50	9050.35	2375.85		
March.....	630.93	4630.65	731.56	2870.00	12182.43	2564.00		
April.....	626.11	4304.25	797.15	3070.00	8726.52	2786.45		
May.....	552.65	4268.65	665.79	3065.00	9894.83	3353.20		
June.....	839.59	4631.35	1237.63	3070.00	9637.14	3489.45		
Total.....	6737.86	52726.74	10653.43	36101.10	110660.87	38008.15	31332.83	11514.39

* In November, 1907, the City and County Alms House was turned over to

PUBLIC HEALTH FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1907-1908.

Twenty-sixth Street Hospital		Smallpox Hospital		Isolation Hospital		Special Sanitation		Totals
Expense	Salaries	Expense	Salaries	Expense	Salaries	Expense	Salaries	
449.54	425.00	181.00	290.00					29202.14
580.35	425.00	269.86	285.00			2298.05	201.00	34739.61
237.01	390.00	157.60	290.00			7940.81	14112.45	51852.08
223.96	425.00	219.16	290.00			14681.33	26168.80	68585.63
321.08	460.00	97.36	302.50	235.90	586.80	13799.32	19220.85	63325.19
465.02	425.00	258.17	290.00	397.70	890.00	8352.49	3266.65	38983.63
196.42	425.00	118.08	290.00	256.98	681.10	12419.35	3101.50	38866.15
536.46	358.35	506.11	175.00	291.07	500.00	7210.02	2880.33	33409.95
146.72	294.00	156.14	150.00	134.21	500.00	9900.77	3037.00	37928.41
275.71	315.00	358.10	210.00	62.37	485.00	7935.65	2678.15	32630.56
264.48	330.00	220.54	240.00	95.00	465.00	6072.01	2399.65	31887.80
433.80	335.00	372.42	210.00	110.00	530.00	5870.56	2222.00	32988.94
4130.55	4607.35	2914.54	3022.50	1583.23	4637.90	96480.36	79288.38	494100.09

the San Francisco Relief and Red Cross Funds.

DIVISION OF
VITAL STATISTICS

ED. M. COFFEY
STATISTICIAN

BIRTHS REGISTERED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1907-08.

MONTH	SEX		RACE			NATIVITY OF PARENTS											MIXED PARENTAGE			TOTALS.....		
	MALES	FEMALES...	White.....	Mongolian	Black	Twins (pairs)...	Triplets.....	U. S.....	Germany...	Gt. Britain.	Ireland	Italy.....	China.....	Japan.....	France.....	Scandinavia..	Others	Unascertained.....	Anglo-Saxon		Latin	Others
1907.																						
July.....	249	193	434	8	0	1	0	222	20	4	10	45	0	2	11	20	21	4	15	14	54	442
August.....	226	169	384	7	2	3	0	187	14	8	29	26	2	6	6	20	19	17	5	52	395	
September.....	253	221	466	6	4	8	0	227	18	7	28	35	1	5	6	16	32	22	6	70	474	
October.....	333	325	649	9	0	0	0	305	26	10	33	56	5	2	12	33	48	29	11	80	658	
November.....	200	177	371	6	0	6	0	186	10	8	12	27	1	4	9	15	22	15	7	56	377	
December.....	232	223	447	8	0	4	0	217	7	8	25	47	4		5	17	26	21	5	68	455	
1908.																						
January.....	232	211	438	3	2	3	0	208	20	10	29	42	1	1	4	25	17	0	18	6	62	443
February.....	223	174	386	11	0	6	0	201	9	7	24	39	5	6	4	16	26	2	17	4	37	397
March.....	163	133	277	18	1	3	0	132	16	7	18	24	8	9	5	9	19	4	8	1	33	296
April.....	175	191	353	12	1	8	0	159	8	12	15	37	3	10	8	16	27	1	19	5	46	366
May.....	315	326	622	17	2	3	0	234	22	20	34	47	4	6	10	20	52	3	56	12	61	641
June.....	331	272	591	12	0	5	0	290	19	13	25	37	2	4	16	26	51	3	45	9	65	603
Totals.....	2332	2615	5418	117	12	55	0	2628	189	114	282	462	36	57	106	233	360	26	282	88	684	5547

[illegible]

DEATHS REGISTERED
ACCORDING TO AGES

TABLE No. II.
REPORT OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING

CAUSES OF DEATH (International Classification)	GRAND TOTALS	MALES	FEMALES	By													
				Under 1 Week		1 Wk. to 1 Mo.		1 Mo. to 6 Mos.		6 Mos. to 1 Yr.		1 to 2 Yrs.		2 to 3 Yrs.			
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.	6,476	4,079	2,397	89	77	93	52	185	142	85	70	76	57	37	32		
I. General Diseases	1,931	1,214	717	1	3	9	3	18	15	19	12	21	24	18	11		
II. Diseases of Nervous System	585	330	255	8	3	5	2	17	12	12	9	11	4	5	10		
III. Diseases of Circulatory System	996	619	377	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1		
IV. Diseases of Respiratory System	784	499	285	3	4	14	9	37	22	22	24	17	15	5	6		
V. Diseases of Digestive System	570	356	214	3	21	7	55	39	24	14	15	8	3	4	4		
VI. Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	447	270	177	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
VII. Childbirth	58	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
VIII. Diseases of the Skin	15	9	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
IX. Diseases of the Locomotor System	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
X. Malformations	33	15	18	8	13	4	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
XI. Early Infancy	214	115	99	55	47	36	25	24	27	1	1	1	1	1	1		
XII. Old Age	112	51	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
XIII. Violence	652	558	94	11	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
XIV. Ill-Defined Diseases	74	41	33	0	0	0	0	24	18	5	9	4	4	2	2		
I. General Diseases.																	
(a) Epidemic Diseases.																	
1 Typhoid fever	107	74	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2		
2 Typhus, exanthematic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3 Fever, recurrent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4 Fever, intermit. and malar. cachexia	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5 Smallpox	4	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6 Measles	24	11	13	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	2	2	2		
7 Scarletina	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
8 Whooping cough	16	8	8	0	2	0	3	4	2	2	4	3	1	1	1		
9 Diphtheria	90	53	37	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	6	3	3	3		
9a Croup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10 Influenza	29	14	15	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
11 Miliary fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12 Cholera, Asiatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
13 Cholera, nostras	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
14 Dysentery (acute)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
14a Dysentery (chronic)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
15 Pest (Plague)	76	54	22	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1		
16 Yellow fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
17 Leprosy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
18 Erysipelas	8	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		
19 Other epidemic diseases—Beri-Beri	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
(b) Other General Diseases.																	
20 Purulent infection and septicemia—																	
Following carbuncle	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Infection, Arm	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Infection, Eye	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Infected Ulcer of Leg	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Fracture, Arm	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Fracture, Leg	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Wounds of Back	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Wound of Foot	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Necrosis Scrotum	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Phlebitis, Thigh	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Streptococcus Infection	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Septicemia (unqualified)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Pyemia, fall, scratch on face	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Pyemia (unqualified)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
21 Glanders and farcy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
22 Malig. pustule and charbon (anthrax)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
23 Rabies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
24 Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25 Pellagra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
26 Tuberculosis of Larynx	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2		
27 Tuberculosis of lungs	729	490	239	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2		
28 Tuberculosis meningitis	63	37	26	0	1	0	0	4	3	7	5	6	4	6	3		
29 Tuberculosis, abdominal—of Intestines	17	13	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

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FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

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TABLE No. II—Continued.
REPORT OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING

CAUSES OF DEATH (International Classification)		GRAND TOTALS..	MALES	FEMALES	By									
					Under 1 Week	1 Wk. to 1 Mo.	1 Mo. to 6 Mos.	6 Mos. to 1 Yr.	1 to 2 Yrs.	2 to 3 Yrs.				
					M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.				
	Peritoneal.....	24	10	14			1	1		1	2			
30	Pott's disease	4	3	1										
31	Tuberculosis abscess	1		1										
32	White Swelling (Tub. of Hip-Joint).....	2	1	1										
32	Tuberculosis of other organs—													
	Tuberculosis Adenitis.....	12	1	1				1						
	Of Femur.....	1		1										
34	Generalized tuberculosis	11	2	3				1		1				
35	Scrofula													
36	Syphilis (congenital)	16	10	6	1	5	3	4	2					
	(Acquired).....	14	12	2						1				
37	Gonorrhea of the adult													
38	Gonorrheal infect. of children (Gono- Ophthalmia).....	2	1	1			1	1						
39	Cancers of Buccal Cavity—													
	Lip.....	12	1	1										
	Maxilla.....	12		2										
	Mouth.....	12												
	Tongue.....	9												
	Tongue (operative shock).....	12												
	Tonsil.....	12												
	Sarcoma of maxilla	12		5										
40	Cancers of stomach and liver—													
	Stomach.....	156	108	48										
	Stomach (operative sepsis).....	1		1										
	Liver.....	39	19	20										
	Sarcoma of stomach	12	2											
	Sarcoma of liver	1		1										
41	Cancers of intestines and rectum—													
	Intestines.....	34	13	21										
	Intestines (operative shock).....	1	1											
	Rectum.....	17	9	8										
	Rectum (operative shock).....	12	1	1										
	Sarcoma of intestines	1	1											
	Retro-Peritoneal Sarcoma.....	2	2											
42	Cancers of female genital organs—													
	Ovary.....	1		1										
	Ovary (operative sepsis).....	1		1										
	Uterus.....	44		44										
	Sarcoma Uterus.....	12		3										
	Cancer, Vagina (operative shock).....	1		1										
	Nulva.....	3		3										
43	Cancers of breast	34		34										
	Sarcoma of.....	1	1											
44	Cancer of the skin—													
	Face.....	6	3	3										
	Sarcoma of Face.....	1		1										
45	Cancers of other organs—													
	Bladder (urinary).....	11	10	1										
	Groin.....	1		1										
	Head.....	12	12											
	Hip.....	4	12	2										
	Larynx.....	8	1	1										
	Lung.....	12		2										
	Neck.....	13	10	3										
	Penis.....	1	1											
	Disseminated Cancer.....	5	3	2										
	Disseminated Cancer (op. shock).....	1		1										
	Sarcoma Axilla—	1	1											
	Brain.....	3	12	1										
	Finger.....	1	1											
	Lumbar Region.....	1	1											
	Neck.....	4	3	1										
	Orbit.....	12												
	Pelvis.....	1	1											

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FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

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TABLE No. II—Continued.
REPORT OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING

CAUSES OF DEATH (International Classification)	GRAND TOTALS...	MALES	FEMALES	By					
				Under 1 Week	1 Wk. to 1 Mo.	1 Mo. to 6 Mos.	6 Mos. to 1 Yr.	1 to 2 Yrs.	2 to 3 Yrs.
				M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Pharynx.....	2	2							
Spleen.....	1	1							
Testicle.....	1	1							
Thigh.....	23	2	1						
Disseminated Sarcoma.....	2		2						
46 Other tumors (non-cancerous)—									
Abdominal.....	3		3						
Of Larynx.....	1		1						
47 Rheumatism, acute articular.....	19	9	10						
48 Rheumatism, chronic, and gout.....	9	2	7						
49 Scurvy.....									
50 Diabetes.....	50	27	23						
51 Goitre, Exophthalmic (op. shock).....	3		3						
52 Addison's disease.....	1	1							
53 Leukemia.....	11	7	4						
54 Anemia; chlorosis.....	14	8	6						
55 Other general diseases.....									
56 Alcoholism, acute and chronic.....	90	79	11						
57 Lead poisoning.....	4	4							
58 Other professional intoxications.....									
Cyanide Potassium.....	1	1							
59 Other chronic poisons (morphinism).....	10	10							
II. Diseases of Nervous System.									
60 Encephalitis; cerebritis.....	3	2	1			1			
61 Meningitis, simple (cerebral).....	60	32	28	1	1	3	3	4	2
Meningitis, simple (spinal).....	7	3	4			1	1		3
61a Epidemic Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.....	65	42	23		1	5	4	2	4
62 Locomotor ataxia.....	11	10	1					1	2
63 Other diseases spinal cord—									
Ascending Paralysis.....	1	1							
Hematomyelia.....	1		1						
Infantile paralysis.....	1		1		1				
Myelitis transverse.....	3	2	1						
Paralysis Agitans.....	2	1	1						
Progressive muscular atrophy.....	6	3	3						
Sclerosis Multiple.....	1		1						
Tumor of.....	1	1							
64 Apoplexy, cerebral.....	258	138	120						
65 Cerebral softening.....	26	17	9						
66 Paralysis.....	38	15	23						
67 Paralysis, general, of insane.....	9	6	3						
68 Other forms mental disease (acute mania).....	4	1	3						
69 Epilepsy.....	9	6	3						
70 Eclampsia (non-puerperal).....	3	1	2			1		1	
71 Convulsions of children.....	31	21	10	5	3	3	2	6	1
72 Tetanus—Trismus neonatorum.....	3	1	2	1	1	1			
Following extraction tooth.....	1	1							
Incised wound, ankle.....	1		1						
Punctured wound, foot.....	3	3							
Wound of hand.....	1	1							
Ulcer of rectum.....	1		1			1			
Inflammation Umbilicus.....	1	1		1					
Vaccination.....	2								
73 Chorea.....	1	1							
74 Other diseases of nervous system—									
Brain, abscess of.....	10	7	3						
Brain, tumor of.....	6	3	3						
Hydrocephalus, acute.....	4	2	2			1			
Cretinism.....	1	1							1
Glosso-Pharyngeal Paralysis.....	1	1							
Neuritis, alcoholic.....	1		1						

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FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

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TABLE No. II—Continued.
REPORT OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING

CAUSES OF DEATH (International Classification)	GRAND TOTALS..	MALES	FEMALES	By									
				Under 1 Week	1 Wk. to 1 Mo.	1 Mo. to 6 Mos.	6 Mos. to 1 Yr.	1 to 2 Yrs.	2 to 3 Yrs.				
				M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
75 Diseases of the eye and its adnexa.....													
76 Diseases of the ear—Otitis media.....	8	5	3			1	1	1					
III. Diseases of Circulatory System.													
77 Pericarditis	8	6	2										
78 Endocarditis, acute	44	24	20			1							
79 Organic diseases of the heart—													
Valvular	384	236	148		2	2	2	1				1	
Dilatation of	94	58	36										
Endocarditis, chronic	21	55	23										
Fatty heart	38	16	22										
Myocarditis, chronic	206	130	76										
80 Angina pectoris	24	16	8										
81 Diseases of the arteries—													
Aneurism of aorta	18	16	2										
Aneurism Iliac Artery.....	1	1											
Arterio-sclerosis	62	38	24										
Atheroma of	12	7	5										
82 Embolism and thrombosis	17	10	7										
83 Diseases of veins (Varicose-hem. from).....	2	2											
84 Diseases of lymphatics (Lymphan- gitis).....	1	1										1	
85 Hemorrhages—Hemophilia	1	1						1					
Purpura hemorrhagica	3	2	1		1		1						
86 Other diseases of circulatory system													
IV. Diseases of Respiratory System.													
87 Diseases of the nasal fossa													
88 Diseases of the Larynx—Edema of Laryngitis.....	2	2							2				
Croup, spasmodic	5	2	3		1								
Edema of Glottis.....	2	2					1						
89 Diseases of thyroid body—													
Myxedema	1		1										
90 Bronchitis, acute	34	15	19		1	5	1	1		1	1	1	
Capillary Bronchitis.....	29	16	13		1	2	2	5	2	2			
91 Bronchitis, chronic	53	31	22				1						
92 Broncho pneumonia	197	109	88	1	2	9	21	15	9	11	8	10	2
93 Pneumonia	419	292	127	1	2	7	8	3	6	9	5	6	2
94 Pleurisy	27	10	17										
95 Pulmonary congestion and apoplexy..	7	7		1	2	1							
96 Gangrene of lung													
97 Asthma (bronchial)													
98 Pulmonary emphysema													
99 Other diseases of respiratory system													
Abscess of lung	6	4	2										
V. Diseases of Digestive System.													
100 Diseases of mouth and adnexa—													
Thrush	1		1		1								
101 Diseases of Pharynx—													
Abscess of	1	1											
Tonsillitis.....	2	2											
102 Diseases of esophagus—													
103 Ulcer of the stomach	26	16	10										
104 Other Diseases of Stomach—													
Gastritis, acute.....	18	11	7	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	1		
Gastritis, chronic	21	9	12					1	1			1	
Pylorus, stricture of	1		1										
105 Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 yrs.)													
Cholera infantum	15	12	3			1	6	1	3	2	1		1

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FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

[illegible]

TABLE No. II—Continued.

REPORT OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING

CAUSES OF DEATH (International Classification)		GRAND TOTALS..	MALES	FEMALES	By											
					Under 1 Week		1 Wk. to 1 Mo.		1 Mo. to 6 Mos.		6 Mos. to 1 Yr.		1 to 2 Yrs.		2 to 3 Yrs.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Diarrhea	4	3	1			1	2	1							
	Enteritis	23	13	10		1		4	3	2	1					
	Enterocolitis	9	6	3				4	2	3	2	1				
	Gastro-enteritis	86	55	31	1		16	4	23	9	4	6	2			
	Ileo-colitis	25	18	7			1	2	5	4	1	5	1			
106	Diarrhea and enteritis (over 2 yrs.)															
	Cholera Infantum	1		1												
	Enteritis	7	5	2												
	Enterocolitis	4	1	3												
	Gastro-enteritis	17	6	11											1	1
	Ileo-colitis	3	1	2												1
	Duodenal Ulcer	2	1	1												
107	Intestinal parasites															
108	Hernia	1	13	5												
108a	Obstruction of intestines	29	11	18	1		1	1						1		1
	(Operative shock)	2	1	1												
	Intussusception of	6	3	3				1			1			1	1	
	Volvulus	3	1	2												
109	Other diseases intestines—															
	Ulcer	12	1	1												
	Anus, Prolapse of	12														
	Ischio-Rctal Abscess	1	1													
110	Acute yellow atrophy of liver	2	1	1												
111	Tumors, hydatid, of liver															
112	Cirrhosis of the liver	119	106	43				1								
113	Biliary calculi	5	2	3												
	(Operative shock)	1		1												
114	Other diseases of liver—Abscess of															
	Abscess of	5	3	2												
	Inflammation of	5	12	3				1								
	Cholangitis	12	1	1												
115	Diseases of the spleen															
116	Peritonitis, simple (puerperal excep.)	11	6	5												
117	Other dis. digest. syst. (cancer exc.)															
	Pancreatitis	1		1												
118	Appendicitis and abscess of iliac fossa	55	38	17												
	Operative sepsis	12	12													
	Operative shock	3	1	1												
VI. Diseases of Genito-Urinary System.																
119	Nephritis, acute	46	32	14	1		1		3	1	1					
120	Bright's disease	325	204	121												
121	Other diseases of kidney															
	Cystic degeneration of	1	1													
	Floating kidney (oper. shock)	1		1												
	Pyelitis	12	2													
	Pyonephrosis	6	3													
122	Calculi of the urinary tract	3	12	1												
123	Diseases of bladder—															
	Cystitis, acute	3	3													
	Cystitis, chronic	20	17	3												
	Rupture of (non-traumatic)	1	1													
124	Diseases of the urethra, etc.															
	Rectal Fistula	1		1												
	Rupture of	1	1													
	Stricture of	1	1													
125	Diseases of the Prostate—															
	Hypertrophy of	1	1													
	Hypertrophy of (op. sepsis)	2	2													
126	Non-venereal dis. male genital organs															
127	Metritis (septic)	1		1												
128	Uterine hemorrhage (non-puerperal)	1		1												
129	Uterine tumors (non-cancerous)	1		1												
	(Operative shock)	6	6													

TABLE No. II—Continued.

REPORT OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING

CAUSES OF DEATH (International Classification)	GRAND TOTALS	MALES	FEMALES	By							
				Under 1 Week	1 Wk. to 1 Mo.	1 Mo. to 6 Mos.	6 Mos. to 1 Yr.	1 to 2 Yrs.	2 to 3 Yrs.		
				M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
130 Other diseases uterus—Pelvic abscess	6	6	6								
Prolapse of (operative shock).....	1	1	1								
131 Cysts and other tumors of ovary.....	5	5	5								
(Operative shock)	4	4	4								
132 Diseases of tubes—											
Pyosalpinx	3	3	3								
Pyosalpinx (operative shock).....	6	6	6								
133 Non-puerperal dis. breast (cancer exe.)											
VII. Childbirth.											
134 Accidents of pregnancy—											
Abortion.....	11	11	11								
Extra Uterine Pregnancy.....	1	1	1								
Pernicious Vomiting of.....	1	1	1								
Rupture of Uterus.....	1	1	1								
135 Puerperal hemorrhage	7	7	7								
136 Other acc. of labor—Cesarian section											
Cesarian Section.....	3	3	3								
Dystocia.....	1	1	1								
Placenta Previa.....	3	3	3								
Rupture of Uterus.....	1	1	1								
137 Puerperal septicemia	12	12	12								
138 Albuminuria and puerperal eclampsia	15	15	15								
139 Phlegmasia alba dolens.....	1	1	1								
140 Other puerperal accidents—Mania	1	1	1								
141 Puerperal diseases of breast											
VIII. Diseases of the Skin.											
142 Gangrene.....	7	6	1								
143 Carbuncle.....	1	1									
144 Acute abscess—Phlegmon cerv. lymph.											
Mediastinal Abscess.....	1	1	1								
Abscess of Thigh.....	2	1	1								
145 Other diseases of the skin—											
Eczema, chronic.....	1	1	1								
Erythema Multiforme.....	1	1									
Pemphigus Vulgaris.....	1	1									
Scleroderma.....	1	1					1				
IX. Diseases of Locomotor System.											
146 Non-tuberculous disease of bones—											
Mastoid abscess.....	5	2	3								
147 Arthritis and other affections joints.											
148 Amputation.....											
149 Other diseases organs of locomotion											
X. Malformations.											
150 Hydrocephalus	2	1	1	1			1				
150a Congenital malform. heart—Cyanosis.	27	11	16	7	12	3	1	3	1		
150b Other congenital malformations—											
Cleft palate	1	1					1				
Imperforate anus	2	1	1	1	1						
Spinal bifida	1	1					1				
XI. Early Infancy.											
151 Premature birth.....	93	50	43	35	32	15	9		2		
151a Congenital debility—Atelectasis	14	10	14	9	3	1			1		
Icterus neonatorum	6	5	1	2	1	3					
Inanition	53	24	29	4	6	9	11	11	12		
Marasmus	37	20	17	1	1	7	4	12	12		

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FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

[illegible]

CAUSES OF DEATH (International Classification)		GRAND TOTALS...	MALES	FEMALES	By												
					Under 1 Week		1 Wk. to 1 Mo.		1 Mo. to 6 Mos.		6 Mos. to 1 Yr.		1 to 2 Yrs.		2 to 3 Yrs.		
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
152	Other diseases early infancy—																
	Asphyxia neonatorum	6	4	2	4	2											
	Melena neonatorum	4	2	2		1	1	1									
153	Lack of Care (Exposure)	1		1		1											
XII. Old Age.																	
154	Senility	112	51	61													
XIII. Violence.																	
155	Suicide by Poison—																
	Arsenic	3	3														
	Bi-Chloride Mercury	1		1													
	Carbolic acid	35	19	16													
	Chloral	1		1													
	Cocaine	1		1													
	Corrosive sublimate	1		1													
	Cyanide of potassium	7		6													
	Laudanum	1		1													
	Methyl Alcohol	1		1													
	Morphine	8	8														
	Penol	1		1													
	Strychnine	3	3														
156	Suicide by asphyxia (illum. gas)	21	16	5													
157	Suicide by hanging	11	9	2													
158	Suicide by drowning	2	1	1													
159	Suicide by firearms	64	62	2													
160	Suicide by Cutting	9	9														
161	Suicide by jumping from high places	1	1														
162	Suicide by crushing—Under elec. car	1	1														
	Under train	1	1														
163	Other Suicides (Ignition clothing with Kerosene)	1	1														
164	Fractures—																
	Of Femur—Fall over chair	1		1													
	Hip—Fall on floor	1		1													
	Neck—Fall from building	1	1														
	Pelvis—Crushed by falling coal	1	1														
	Crushed by falling earth	1	1														
	Fall from buildings	1	1														
	Ribs—Fall into pit																

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FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

[illegible]

[illegible]

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FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

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TABLE No. II—Continued.
REPORT OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING

CAUSES OF DEATH (International Classification)	GRAND TOTALS	MALES	FEMALES	By							
				Under 1 Week	1 Wk. to 1 Mo.	1 Mo. to 6 Mos.	6 Mos. to 1 Yr.	1 to 2 Yrs.	2 to 3 Yrs.		
				M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
167 Burns and scalds—Burns—											
Burns—Acc. ignition clothing											
From bon fire.....	1		1								
do. From gas jet.....	3		3								
Lighting fire with kerosene.....	3		3								
From open stove.....	3		3								
Accidental ignition hair.....	1		1								
From escaping steam.....	1	1									
From explosion oil gas.....	1	1									
From immersion in hot sugar.....	1	1									
From boiling water.....	2	2									
In burning building.....	15	6	9					1			
168 Burning by corrosive substances.....											
169 Heat and sunstroke.....											
170 Cold and freezing.....											
171 Electricity.....											
172 Accidental drowning.....	61	59	2								
173 Starvation.....											
174 Inhalation poisonous gases (illum.).....	18	12	6								
Asphyxia by sulphur fumes.....	1	1									
Chloroform Asphyxia.....	1	1									
Inhalation of Smoke.....	1	1									
175 Other acute poisonings—											
Aloes—Acc. self-administered.....	1		1								
Carbolic Acid—Acc. admin.....	2	2						1			
do. Manner undetermined.....	1	1									
Wood Alcohol do.....	1		1								
Potomaine poisoning.....	8	5	3				1		2		
176 Suffocation (overlaid).....	3	3		1	1	1					
By hanging—accidental.....	1	1									
176a Injuries at birth.....											
Forceps, application of.....	12	10	2	8	2	1	1				
Prolonged labor.....	5	2	3	2	3						
176b Homicide—By blows.....	9	9									
By cutting.....	3	3									
By firearms.....	37	32	5								
Pen. wound eye from umbrella ferule.....	1	1									
Blow from fist—Fall on sidewalk.....	1	1									
By strangulation.....	1	1									
176c Other external violence—											
Accidental electrocution.....	1	1									
XIV. Ill-Defined Diseases.											
177 Dropsy.....											
178 Sudden death.....											
179 Heart failure.....											
179a Inanition (over 3 months).....	34	20	14			13	7	4	5	2	1
179b Debility (over 3 months).....											
179c Marasmus (over 3 months).....	32	15	17			11	11	1	4	2	1
179d Fever.....											
179e Unspecified or ill-defined (unknown).....	7	6	1								
179f Unascertained—Decomposed remains.....	1		1								

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FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

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TABLE No. II—Continued.
REPORT OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING

CAUSES OF DEATH (International Classification)	GRAND TOTALS...	MALES	FEMALES	Social					
				Single		Married		Widowed	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.	6,476	4,079	2,397	1,953	819	1,280	853	475	680
I. General Diseases	1,931	1,214	717	643	240	361	301	109	155
II. Diseases of Nervous System	585	330	255	152	84	113	73	50	92
III. Diseases of Circulatory System	996	619	377	191	58	243	145	128	170
IV. Diseases of Respiratory System	784	499	285	242	122	146	77	58	84
V. Diseases of Digestive System	570	356	214	205	98	101	66	26	46
VI. Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	447	270	177	77	23	124	87	45	63
VII. Childbirth	58		58		6		52		
VIII. Diseases of the Skin	15	9	6	1	1	6	4	2	1
IX. Diseases of the Locomotor System	5	3	2	1	2	1			1
X. Malformations	33	15	18	15	18				
XI. Early Infancy	224	115	99	115	99				
XII. Old Age	112	51	61	8	3	14	8	27	50
XIII. Violence	652	558	94	265	33	170	40	29	18
XIV. Ill-Defined Diseases	74	41	33	38	32	1		1	
I. General Diseases.									
(a) Epidemic Diseases.									
1 Typhoid fever	107	74	33	54	18	14	11	1	4
2 Typhus, exanthematic									
3 Fever, recurrent									
4 Fever, intermit. and malar. cachexia	3	2	1		1				
5 Smallpox	4	4		2		1			
6 Measles	24	11	13	11	13				
7 Scarletina	5	3	2	3					
8 Whooping cough	16	8	8	8					
9 Diphtheria	90	53	37	51	33	2	2		1
9a Croup									
10 Influenza	29	14	15	4	2	6	6	3	6
11 Miliary fever									
12 Cholera, Asiatic									
13 Cholera, nostras	3	1	1			1			1
14 Dysentery (acute)	3	3		3					1
14a Dysentery (chronic)	3	3		2					
15 Pest (Plague)	76	54	22	26	9	16	7	3	2
16 Yellow fever									
17 Leprosy									
18 Erysipelas	8	6	2	2	1	3		1	1
19 Other epidemic diseases—Beri-Beri	1	1				1			
(b) Other General Diseases.									
20 Purulent infection and septicemia—									
Following carbuncle	1		1				1		
Infection, Arm	1	1		1					
Infection, Eye	1		1		1				
Infected Ulcer of Leg	1	1							
Fracture, Arm	1	1		1					
Fracture, Leg	1	1		1					
Wounds of Back	1	1							
Wound of Foot	1	1						1	
Necrosis Scrotum	1	1				1			
Phlebitis, Thigh	1		1				1		
Streptococcus Infection	1	1		1					
Septicemia (unqualified)	1	1				1			
Pyemia, fall, scratch on face	1	1		1					
Pyemia (unqualified)	1		1		1				
21 Glanders and farcy									
22 Malig. pustule and charbon (anthrax)									
23 Rabies									
24 Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc.									
25 Pellagra									
26 Tuberculosis of Larynx									
27 Tuberculosis of lungs	729	490	239	277	75	137	120	35	36
28 Tuberculosis meningitis	63	37	26	33	25	1	1		
29 Tuberculosis, abdominal—of Intestines	17	13	4	11	1	1	3		

VITAL STATISTICS

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TABLE No. II—Continued.

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

[illegible]

TABLE No. II—Continued.

REPORT OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING

CAUSES OF DEATH (International Classification)		GRAND TOTALS...	MALES	FEMALES	Social					
					Single		Married		Widowed	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Peritoneal.....	24	10	14	7	4	1	10	2	.....
30	Pott's disease	4	3	1	2	1				.....
31	Tuberculosis abscess .....									.....
32	White Swelling (Tub. of Hip-Joint).....	2	1	1	1	1				.....
33	Tuberculosis of other organs—									.....
	Tuberculosis Adenitis.....	12	1	1	1	1				.....
	Of Femur.....	1		1		1				.....
34	Generalized tuberculosis	11	8	3	6	1	1	1		1
35	Scrofula .....									.....
36	Syphilis (congenital)	16	10	6	10	6				.....
	(Acquired).....	14	12	2	8		2		1	1
37	Gonorrhea of the adult .....									.....
38	Gonorrheal infect. of children (Gono-									.....
	Ophthalmia).....	2	1	1	1	1				.....
39	Cancers of Buccal Cavity—									.....
	Lip.....	2	1	1				1	1	.....
	Maxilla.....	3	1	2			1	1		1
	Mouth.....	2	2				1		1	.....
	Tongue.....	9	9		2		6			.....
	Tongue (operative shock).....	2	2		2					.....
	Tonsil.....	2	2				1		1	.....
	Sarcoma of maxilla	5	5		1		4			.....
40	Cancers of stomach and liver—									.....
	Stomach.....	156	108	48	20	7	62	19	15	20
	Stomach (operative sepsis).....	1		1				1		.....
	Liver.....	39	19	20	3	3	9	10	5	7
	Sarcoma of stomach	2	2		1		1			.....
	Sarcoma of liver	1		1				1		.....
41	Cancers of intestines and rectum—									.....
	Intestines.....	34	13	21	4	2	7	11	2	7
	Intestines (operative shock).....	1	1				1			.....
	Rectum.....	17	9	8	1	1	4	4	4	3
	Rectum (operative shock).....	2	1	1			1	1		.....
	Sarcoma of intestines	2	2							.....
	Retro-Peritoneal Sarcoma.....	2	2		1		1			.....
42	Cancers of female genital organs—									.....
	Ovary.....	1		1		1				.....
	Ovary (operative sepsis).....	1		1				1		.....
	Uterus.....	44		44		1		25		17
	Sarcoma Uterus.....	2		2				1		1
	Cancer, Vagina (operative shock).....	1		1						1
	Nulva.....	3		3						3
43	Cancers of breast	34		34		5		14		13
	Sarcoma of.....	1	1				1			.....
44	Cancer of the skin—									.....
	Face.....	6	3	3			2	1	1	2
	Sarcoma of Face.....	1		1						1
45	Cancers of other organs—									.....
	Bladder (urinary).....	11	10	1	3		5	1	2	.....
	Groin.....	1		1						1
	Head.....	4	2						2	.....
	Hip.....	2	2	2	1		1	1		1
	Larynx.....	8	7	1			3		4	1
	Lung.....	2		2				1		1
	Neck.....	13	10	3	3		3	2	2	1
	Penis.....	1	1				1			.....
	Disseminated Cancer.....	5	3	2	1		2	2		.....
	Disseminated Cancer (op. shock).....	1		1				1		.....
	Sarcoma Axilla—	1	1							.....
	Brain.....	3	2	1			2	1	
	Finger.....	1	1		1				
	Lumbar Region.....	1	1		1				
	Neck.....	4	3	1	1		2			1
	Orbit.....	2		2					1
	Pelvis.....	1	1		1				

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FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

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TABLE No. II—Continued.
REPORT OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING

CAUSES OF DEATH (International Classification)	GRAND TOTALS...	MALES	FEMALES	Social					
				Single		Married		Widowed	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Pharynx.....	2	2		1		1			
Spleen.....	1	1				1			
Testicle.....	1	1		1					
Thigh.....	3	2	1	2					
Disseminated Sarcoma.....	2		2			1			
46 Other tumors (non-cancerous)—									
Abdominal.....	3		3					3	
Of Larynx.....	1		1					1	
47 Rheumatism, acute articular.....	19	9	10	6	8	2	2		
48 Rheumatism, chronic, and gout.....	9	2	7		1	2	2		
49 Scurvy.....									
50 Diabetes.....	50	27	23	7	1	13	9	6	13
51 Goitre, Exophthalmic (op. shock).....	3		3				3		
52 Addison's disease.....	1	1						1	
53 Leukemia.....	11	5	4	4	2	2	2		
54 Anemia: chlorosis.....	14	8	6	4		3	6	1	
55 Other general diseases.....									
56 Alcoholism, acute and chronic.....	90	79	11	32	1	24	10	11	
57 Lead poisoning.....	4	4		3		1			
58 Other professional intoxications.....						1			
Cyanide Potassium.....	1	1				1			
59 Other chronic poisons (morphinism).....	10	10		5		1		1	
II. Diseases of Nervous System.									
60 Encephalitis: cerebritis.....	3	2	1	1			1	1	
61 Meningitis, simple (cerebral).....	60	32	28	26	13	3	6	1	2
Meningitis, simple (spinal).....	7	3	4	2	4				
61a Epidemic Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.....	65	42	23	35	21	3	2	1	
62 Locomotor ataxia.....	11	10	1	3		6		1	1
63 Other diseases spinal cord—									
Ascending Paralysis.....	1	1		1					
Hematomyelia.....	1		1						
Infantile paralysis.....	1		1						
Myelitis transverse.....	3	2	1	1			1		
Paralysis Agitans.....	2	1	1		1	1			
Progressive muscular atrophy.....	6	3	3	1	1	2			2
Sclerosis Multiple.....	1		1				1		
Tumor of.....	1	1				1			
64 Apoplexy, cerebral.....	258	138	120	25	8	69	46	39	61
65 Cerebral softening.....	26	17	9	5		7	1	5	8
66 Paralysis.....	38	15	23	4	2	7	8	2	13
67 Paralysis, general, of insane.....	9	6	3	4		2	1		2
68 Other forms mental disease (acute mania).....	4	1	3			1	1		2
69 Epilepsy.....	9	6	3	4	2	2	1		
70 Eclampsia (non-puerperal).....	3	1	2	1		2			
71 Convulsions of children.....	31	21	10	21	10				
72 Tetanus—Trismus neonatorum.....	3	1	2	1	2				
Following extraction tooth.....	1	1		1					
Incised wound, ankle.....	1		1		1				
Punctured wound, foot.....	3	3		3					
Wound of hand.....	1	1			1				
Ulcer of rectum.....	1		1		1				
Inflammation Umbilicus.....	1	1		1					
Vaccination.....	2								
73 Chorea.....	1	1		1					
74 Other diseases of nervous system—									
Brain, abscess of.....	10	8	2	2		5	1		1
Brain, tumor of.....	6	3	3	2	3	1			
Hydrocephalus, acute.....	4	2	2	1			1		
Cretinism.....	1		1		1				
Glossopharyngeal Paralysis.....	1		1		1				
Neuritis, alcoholic.....	1		1				1		

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FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

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TABLE No. II—Continued.
REPORT OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING

CAUSES OF DEATH (International Classification)	GRAND TOTALS...	MALES	FEMALES	Social					
				Single		Married		Widowed	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
75 Diseases of the eye and its adnexa.....									
76 Diseases of the ear—Otitis media.....	7	5	2	4	2	1	1		
III. Diseases of Circulatory System.									
77 Pericarditis	8	6	2	3	1	1	1		
78 Endocarditis, acute	44	24	20	14	10	5	9	3	1
79 Organic diseases of the heart—									
Valvular	384	236	148	71	25	94	57	47	63
Dilatation of	94	58	36	20	5	26	13	15	18
Endocarditis, chronic	81	55	26	14	4	24	12	10	10
Fatty heart	38	16	22	2	1	11	11	1	10
Myocarditis, chronic	206	130	76	42	10	44	28	33	37
80 Angina pectoris	24	16	8	1		11	4	3	4
81 Diseases of the arteries—									
Aneurism of aorta	18	16	2	5		8	1	1	1
Aneurism iliac Artery	1	1				1			
Arterio-sclerosis	62	38	24	9	2	14	3	13	19
Atheroma of	12	7	5	3		2		1	5
82 Embolism and thrombosis	17	10	7	3		6	3	1	2
83 Diseases of veins (Varicose-hem. from)	2	2				2			
84 Diseases of lymphatics (Lymphangitis)	1	1		1					
85 Hemorrhages—Hemophilia	1	1		1					
Purpura hemorrhagica	3	2	1	2			1		
86 Other diseases of circulatory system									
IV. Diseases of Respiratory System.									
87 Diseases of the nasal fossa									
88 Diseases of the Larynx—Edema of	2	2		2					
Laryngitis	5	2	3	2	3				
Croup, spasmodic	2	2		2					
Edema of Glottis	2	2		1					
89 Diseases of thyroid body—									
Myxedema	1		1				1		
90 Bronchitis, acute	34	15	19	9	7	5	5	1	7
Capillary Bronchitis	29	16	13	11	7	4	1	1	5
91 Bronchitis, chronic	53	31	22	5	4	18	5	7	13
92 Broncho pneumonia	197	109	88	70	51	22	15	13	22
93 Pneumonia	419	292	127	122	47	93	45	34	33
94 Pleurisy	27	10	17	10	3	2	4	2	3
95 Pulmonary congestion and apoplexy..	7	7		6		1			
96 Gangrene of lung									
97 Asthma (bronchial)									
98 Pulmonary emphysema									
99 Other diseases of respiratory system									
Abscess of lung	6	4	2	2		1	1		1
V. Diseases of Digestive System.									
100 Diseases of mouth and adnexa—									
Thrush	1		1		1				
101 Diseases of Pharynx—									
Abscess of	1	1		1					
Tonsillitis	2	2		1				1	
102 Diseases of esophagus—									
103 Ulcer of the stomach	26	16	10	8	2	5	4	2	4
104 Other Diseases of Stomach—									
Gastritis, acute	18	11	7	8	5	3	1		1
Gastritis, chronic	21	9	12	3	2	4	2	2	8
Pylorus, stricture of	1		1		1				
105 Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 yrs.)									
Cholera infantum	15	12	3	12	3				

TABLE No. II—Continued.

REPORT OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING

CAUSES OF DEATH (International Classification)	GRAND TOTALS..	MALES	FEMALES	Social					
				Single		Married		Widowed	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Diarrhea	4	3	1	3	1				
Enteritis	23	13	10	13	10				
Enterocolitis	2	6	3	6	3				
Gastro-enteritis	26	55	31	55	31				
Ileo-colitis	25	18	7	18	7				
106 Diarrhea and enteritis (over 2 yrs.)									
Cholera Infantum	1		1		1				
Enteritis	1	3	2			4	1	1	1
Enterocolitis	4	1	3	1	1		2		
Gastro-enteritis	17	6	11	4	3	2	4		4
Ileo-colitis	2	1	1	1	1				
Duodenal Ulcer	2	1	1			1	1		
107 Intestinal parasites	13			4	1			2	1
108 Hernia	13	13	4	1	6	3	2		1
108a Obstruction of intestines	29	11	18	5	6	6	8		4
(Operative shock)					1		1		
Intussusception of	6	3	3	3	2				1
Volvulus	3	1	2		1	1	1		
109 Other diseases intestines—									
Ulcer of	2	1	1	1			1		
Anus, Prolapse of	2	2				1			
Ischio-Rectal Abscess	1	1		1					
110 Acute yellow atrophy of liver	2	2		1				1	
111 Tumors, hydatid, of liver									
112 Cirrhosis of the liver	149	106	43	32	4	39	22	15	14
113 Biliary calculi	5	2	3	1		1	1		2
(Operative shock)	1	2	1						1
114 Other diseases of liver—Abscess of..									
Abscess of	5	3	2		1	3	1		
Inflammation of	5	2	3		1	2	2		
Cholangitis	2	1	1	1			1		
115 Diseases of the spleen									
116 Peritonitis, simple (puerperal excep.)	11	6	5	3	1	1	2		2
117 Other dis. digest. syst. (cancer exc.)									
Pancreatitis	1		1						1
118 Appendicitis and abscess of iliac fossa	55	38	17	16	7	20	8	2	1
Operative sepsis	2	2		1		1			
Operative shock	3	2	1	1		1			1
VI. Diseases of Genito-Urinary System.									
119 Nephritis, acute	46	32	14	16	6	12	5	3	3
120 Bright's disease	325	204	121	53	14	96	55	35	50
121 Other diseases of kidney.....									
Cystic degeneration of	1	1							
Floating kidney (oper. shock)	1		1				1		
Pyelitis	2	2		1				1	
Pyonephrosis	6	3	3			2	1		2
122 Calculi of the urinary tract	3	2	1	2			1		
123 Diseases of bladder—									
Cystitis, acute	3	3				1			
Cystitis, chronic	20	17	3	2		11		4	3
Rupture of (non-traumatic)	1	1		1					
124 Diseases of the urethra, etc.									
Rectal Fistula	1		1				1		
Rupture of	1	1						1	
Stricture of	1	1		1					
125 Diseases of the Prostate—									
Hypertrophy of	1	1				1			
Hypertrophy of (op. sepsis)	2	2				1		1	
126 Non-venereal dis. male genital organs									
127 Metritis (septic)	1		1				1		
128 Uterine hemorrhage (non-puerperal) ..									
129 Uterine tumors (non-cancerous)	1		1		1				
(Operative shock)	6		6		1		3		2

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FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

Relation				Color								Nativity									
Divorced		Unascertained		White		Chinese		Japanese		African		San Francisco		Other Parts of Cal.		Other States		Foreign		Unascertained	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
					3	1						3	1								
					12	10	1					4	8	7	1	1				1	1
					6	3						2	2	1	1	1					
					52	30	2	1		1		42	18	10	13	2			1	1	
					17	7				1		10	3	8	4						
																1					
					5	2							1			1		4			
					1	3						1	1			1			1		
					6	11						2	2	1	2	1		2			
					1	2						1									
						1	1										1		1		
					13	5						1				2	1	10			
			1		11	18						3	6	1	1	3	4	4			
						2									1				1		
					3	2						3	1		1		1				
					1	2												1		2	
					1	1												1		1	
					2	2															
					1	1					1					1		1			
2	2	18	1	104	43	2						8	5	8	5	18	5	59	27	13	1
					2	3							1					2	2		
						1													1		
					3	2									1	1	1	2			
					2	3							1				1	2			
					1	1											1	1			
					5	5	1								1	1		5	4		
						1															
					33	17			4	1		3	12	4	7	8	19	2			
					2	1							1				1				
					2	1						1				1	1				
4	1	16	1	31	12	1			2			8	3	2	3	11	2	10	7	1	
					120	9			2	1	1	9	6	11	13	52	32	122	64	10	1
					1											1			1		
					2	1									1						
1					3	3										1	1	1	2		
					2	1												2	1		
					3											1		2			
			1		17	3						1				5	1	10	2	1	
					1													1			
						1									1						
					1														1		
					1																
					1														1		
					2											1		1			
						1															
						1														1	
						6														3	

TABLE No. II—Continued.

REPORT OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING

CAUSES OF DEATH (International Classification)		GRAND TOTALS...	MALES	FEMALES	Social					
					Single		Married		Widowed	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
130	Other diseases uterus—Pelvic abscess	6	6	6		1		4		
	Prolapse of (operative shock).....	1	1	1				1		
131	Cysts and other tumors of ovary	3	3	3				3		2
	(Operative shock).....	4	4	4				4		
132	Diseases of tubes—									
	Pyosalpinx.....	3	3	3				3		
	Pyosalpinx (operative shock).....	6	6	6				4		1
133	Non-puerperal dis. breast (cancer exc.)									
VII. Childbirth.										
134	Accidents of pregnancy—									
	Abortion.....	11	11	11		5		6		
	Extra Uterine Pregnancy.....	1	1	1				1		
	Pernicious Vomiting of.....	1	1	1				1		
	Rupture of Uterus.....	1	1	1		1				
135	Puerperal hemorrhage.....	7	7	7				7		
136	Other acc. of labor—Cesarian section									
	Cesarian Section.....	3	3	3				3		
	Dystocia.....	1	1	1				1		
	Placenta Previa.....	3	3	3				3		
	Rupture of Uterus.....	1	1	1				1		
137	Puerperal septicemia.....	12	12	12				12		
138	Albuminuria and puerperal eclampsia	15	15	15				15		
139	Phlegmasia alba dolens.....	1	1	1				1		
140	Other puerperal accidents—Mania.....	1	1	1				1		
141	Puerperal diseases of breast.....									
VIII. Diseases of the Skin.										
142	Gangrene.....	7	6	1	1		3	1	2	
143	Carbuncle.....	1	1				1			
144	Acute abscess—Phlegmon cerv. lymph.									
	Mediastinal Abscess.....	1	1	1				1		
	Abscess of Thigh.....	2	1	1			1		1	
145	Other diseases of the skin—									
	Eczema, chronic.....	1	1	1				1		
	Erythema Multiforme.....	1	1				1			
	Pemphigus Vulgaris.....	1	1	1				1		
	Scleroderma.....	1	1	1		1				
IX. Diseases of Locomotor System.										
146	Non-tuberculous disease of bones—									
	Mastoid abscess.....	5	2	3	1	2	1			1
147	Arthritis and other affections joints.....									
148	Amputation.....									
149	Other diseases organs of locomotion.....									
X. Malformations.										
150	Hydrocephalus.....	2	1	1	1	1				
150a	Congenital malform. heart—Cyanosis.	27	11	16	11	16				
150b	Other congenital malformations—									
	Cleft palate.....	1	1		1					
	Imperforate anus.....	2	1	1	1	1				
	Spinal bifida.....	1	1		1					
XI. Early Infancy.										
151	Premature birth.....	93	50	43	50	43				
151a	Congenital debility—Atelectasis.....	14	10	14	10	14				
	Icterus neonatorum.....	6	5	1	5	1				
	Inanition.....	53	24	29	24	29				
	Marasmus.....	37	20	17	20	17				

VITAL STATISTICS

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TABLE No. II—Continued.

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

Relation				Color								Nativity							
Divorced		Unascertained		White		Chinese		Japanese		African		San Francisco	Other Parts of Cal	Other States		Foreign		Unascertained	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			1			6								2	2		1		1
						1											1		
						5									1		4		
						4						2	1				1		
						3								1	1		1		
		1				6								3	3				
						11						3	3	3			2		
						1								1					
						1								1					
						1								1					
						7						1	1	1			4		
						3								2			1		
						1											1		
						3						1			1		1		
						1									1				
						12						2	2	2			6		
						13						4	2	1			8		
						1								1	1				
						1								1					
						6	1							1		5	1		
						1										1			
						1									1				
						1						1					1		
						1									1				
						1								1					1
						2	3					1		1	2		1		
						1	1					1			1				
						11	16					10	13	1	1				
						1						1							
						1	1					1	1						
						1						1							
						49	43		1			43	46	6	2			1	1
						10	4					9	4	1					
						5	1					3	2	1					
						24	26					18	23	5	6	1			
						19	17			1		13	10	7	5		1		1

TABLE No. II—Continued.

REPORT OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING

CAUSES OF DEATH (International Classification)	GRAND TOTALS	MALES	FEMALES	Social					
				Single		Married		Widowed	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
152 Other diseases early infancy—									
Asphyxia neonatorum	6	4	2	4	2				
Melena neonatorum	4	12	8	2	2				
153 Lack of Care (Exposure).....	1		1		1				
XII. Old Age.									
154 Senility	112	51	61	8	3	14	2	27	50
XIII. Violence.									
155 Suicide by Poison—									
Arsenic	3	3	2						
Bi-Chloride Mercury.....	1		1		1				
Carbolic acid	35	19	16	8	8	8	2	2	
Chloral	1		1						1
Cocaine	1	1	1						
Corrosive sublimate	1		1				1		
Cyanide of potassium	1	6	1	1	1	2			
Laudanum	1		1						
Methyl Alcohol.....	1	1	1						
Morphine	2	8	4			1			
Penol	1	1	1						
Strychnine	3	2	1	1		1	1		
156 Suicide by asphyxia (illum. gas).....	21	16	5	9	2	4	1	1	2
157 Suicide by hanging	11	9	2	2	1	2	1	4	
158 Suicide by drowning	2	1	1		1				
159 Suicide by firearms	64	62	2	25	1	20	1	6	
160 Suicide by Cutting	9	9	4			3		1	
161 Suicide by jumping from high places	1	1	1						
162 Suicide by crushing—Under elec. car	1	1	1						
Under train	1	1				1			
163 Other Suicides (Ignition clothing									
with Kerosene).....	1	1							
164 Fractures—									
Of Femur—Fall over chair.....	1		1						1
Hip—Fall on floor.....	1		1						1
Neck—Fall from building.....	1	1				1			
Pelvis—Crushed by falling coal	1	1		1					
Crushed by falling earth.....	1	1				1			
Fall from building	1	1	1						
Ribs—Fall into pit	1	1				1			
Skull—Crushed by falling brick	1	1				1			
Explosion Gas Main	2	1	1			1	1		
Fall from balcony.....	14	14		8		6			
Fall from building	3	3	2						
Fall into basement.....	1	1	1						
Fall from circle swing.....	6	6	2			3		1	
Fall down electric shaft.....	4	4	2			2			
Fall into hold of ship	2	2	1			1			
Fall over embankment.....	3	3	1			2			
Fall on pavement.....	6	6	4			1		1	
Fall from scaffold.....	4	3	1	1		1	1		
Fall down stairs.....	1	1	1						
Fall from telegraph pole.....	3	2	1	1	1	1			
Fall from window.....	1	1							
Struck by steel bar.....	1	1	1						
Struck by iron bucket.....	1	1	1						
Struck by falling beam.....	1	1	1						
Struck by falling freight.....	1	1	1						
Struck by falling rock.....	1	1	1						
Manner unknown.....	8	1	1		1	3		1	
Spine—Cr'shd by elect. counter'wt	1	1	1						
Fall from building.....	3	3	1			2			
Fall down elevator shaft.....	1	1				1			

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FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

[illegible]

TABLE No. II—Continued.

REPORT OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING

CAUSES OF DEATH (International Classification)	GRAND TOTALS..	MALES	FEMALES	Social					
				Single		Married		Widowed	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Fall into hold of ship.....	2	2		1		1			
Fall from rigging of ship.....	1	1							
Thoracic Vertebrae—Fall from hay-loft.....	1	1				1			
165 Dislocations.....									
166 Accidental gunshot wounds.....									
Hunting accident.....	1	1				1			
Self-Inflicted.....	7	7		5					
From "unloaded" gun.....	1		1				1		
166a Injuries by machinery.....	3	3		3					
166b Injuries in mines and quarries—									
166c Railroad accident and injuries—									
Fall from train.....	1	1		1					
Run over by train.....	14	14		6		5			
Struck by locomotive.....	11	10	1	4		3		1	
166d Street car accidents and injuries—									
Run over by cable car.....	1	1		1					
Thrown from cable-car.....	1	1							
Col. bet. cable and elect. car.....	1		1					1	
In collision of electric cars.....	6	5	1	3	1	1			
Col. bet. electric car and train.....	1		1						1
Col. bet. elect. car and wagon.....	7	6	1	3		2		1	1
Crushed bet. electric cars.....	1	1				1			
Fall from electric car.....	7	18	2	2		4			
Run over by electric car.....	20	18	2	8	1	2	1		
Struck by electric car.....	42	36	6	10		13	2	3	4
Thrown from electric car.....	2	2				2			
166e Injuries by horses and vehicles—									
Col. bet. auto and electric car.....	1	1							
Run over by automobile.....	1	1		1					
Struck by auto.....	9	8	1	6		1		1	1
Thrown from automobile.....	4	4		3		1			
Fall from buggy.....	1	1				1			
Struck by buggy.....	1	1		1					
Fall from wagon.....	6	6		4		2			
Collision between wagons.....	2	2				1			
Run over by wagon.....	10	10		7		2			
Thrown from wagon in runaway.....	4	4		2		2			
Kicked by horse.....	4	4		1		2			
Thrown from horse.....	1	1				1			
Struck by runaway horse.....	2	2		1				1	
166f Other accidental traumatism—									
Amputation leg—Crushed by elev	1	1		1					
Cerebral Hemorrhage—									
Fall from window.....	1	1		1					
Concussion Brain—Fall from bldg.	2	2				2			
Fall into basement.....	1	1		1					
Crushing of Chest—By elev. c'wt	2	2		1		1			
By falling lumber.....	1	1				1			
Fall from loft.....	1	1		1					
Fall into hold of ship.....	3	3		2					
Injury to back—									
Struck by falling capstone.....	1	1							
Rupture urinary bladder—									
Manner unknown.....	1	1		1					
Of Heart—Fall over cliff.....	1	1		1					
Of liver—Crushed by elevator.....	1	1		1					
Crushed by falling rock.....	1	1		1					
Fall from building.....	6	6		4		1			
Fall down elevator shaft.....	1	1						1	
Fall on pavement.....	1	1							
Fall into hold of ship.....	2	2		1					
Of Spleen—Manner unknown.....	1	1		1					

TABLE No. II—Continued.

REPORT OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING

CAUSES OF DEATH (International Classification)	GRAND TOTALS...	MALES	FEMALES	Social					
				Single		Married		Widowed	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
167 Burns and scalds—Burns—									
Burns—Acc. ignition clothing									
From bon fire.....	1	1	1		1				
do. From gas jet.....	12	12	12				1		1
Lighting fire with kerosene.....	2	2	2				2		
From open stove.....	2	2	2			2			
Accidental ignition hair.....	1	1	1						1
From escaping steam.....	1	1	1		1				
From explosion oil gas.....	1	1	1						
From immersion in hot sugar.....	1	1	1					1	
From boiling water.....	12	2	2					1	1
In burning building.....	15	6	9	2	3	3	3	1	1
168 Burning by corrosive substances.....									
169 Heat and sunstroke.....									
170 Cold and freezing.....									
171 Electricity.....									
172 Accidental drowning.....	61	59	2	22		6		2	1
173 Starvation.....									
174 Inhalation poisonous gases (illum.)..	18	12	6	7	2	2	2		2
Asphyxia by sulphur fumes.....	1	1	1						
Chloroform Asphyxia.....	1	1	1						
Inhalation of Smoke.....	1	1	1						
175 Other acute poisonings—									
Aloes—Acc. self-administered.....	1	1	1				1		
Carbolic Acid—Acc. admin.....	2	2	2	1		1			
do. Manner undetermined.....	1	1	1			1			
Wood Alcohol do.....	1	1	1						
Ptomaine poisoning.....	1	3	3	4	1	1	1		1
176 Suffocation (overlaid).....	3	3	3	3					
By hanging—accidental.....	1	1	1	1					
176a Injuries at birth.....									
Forceps, application of.....	12	10	2	10	2				
Prolonged labor.....	5	2	3	2	3				
176b Homicide—By blows.....	9	9	4			5			
By cutting.....	3	3	2			1			
By firearms.....	37	32	5	21		10	4	1	
Pen. wound eye from umbrella ferule.....	1	1				1			
Blow from fist—Fall on sidewalk.....	1	1				1			
By strangulation.....	1	1				1			
176c Other external violence—									
Accidental electrocution.....	1	1				1			
XIV. Ill-Defined Diseases.									
177 Dropsy.....									
178 Sudden death.....									
179 Heart failure.....									
179a Inanition (over 3 months).....	34	20	14	20	14				
179b Debility (over 3 months).....									
179c Marasmus (over 3 months).....	32	15	17	15	17				
179d Fever.....									
179e Unspecified or ill-defined (unknown).....	7	6	1	3	1	1		1	
179f Unascertained—Decomposed remains.....	1		1						

TABLE No. II—Continued.
REPORTS OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH (International Classification)	PLACE OF DEATH																				
	1st District		2nd District		3rd District		4th District		5th District		En route to Hospital		Pub. Inst., Hos- pitals, etc		Refugee Camps		Non Resi- dent				
	M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
GRAND TOTALS...	6,476	4,079	2,397	696	490	515	324	302	229	465	390	166	144	81	4	1798	768	56	57	113	57
DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.																					
I. General Diseases	1,431	1,214	717	292	158	130	64	75	64	137	119	40	34	1	1	606	227	28	21	16	19
II. Diseases of Nervous System	585	330	255	62	58	35	31	39	26	41	57	19	19	1	1	128	56	5	7	6	4
III. Diseases of Circulatory System	996	619	377	124	91	87	57	50	40	61	57	30	22	4	4	256	100	9	11	13	7
IV. Diseases of Respiratory System	784	499	285	60	54	57	45	26	30	58	48	21	18	1	1	252	82	5	6	14	5
V. Diseases of Digestive System	570	336	214	50	39	57	26	19	13	50	32	12	13	1	1	161	84	6	7	9	10
VI. Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	417	270	177	47	32	30	21	33	16	32	19	15	11	1	1	109	77	3	1	12	7
VII. Childbirth	58	15	9	2	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
VIII. Diseases of the Skin	15	9	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
IX. Diseases of the Locomotor System	33	15	9	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
X. Malformations	214	115	99	22	14	19	18	8	7	21	21	3	8	1	1	39	26	1	1	1	1
XI. Early Infancy	112	51	61	7	10	8	10	7	7	8	10	7	7	4	4	50	17	1	1	1	1
XII. Old Age	652	538	94	83	17	73	12	28	6	31	66	17	6	73	4	249	43	3	1	1	2
XIII. Violence	74	41	33	4	1	6	4	2	2	13	11	5	4			12	10	1	1	1	1
XIV. Ill-Defined Diseases																					
I. General Diseases.																					
(a) Epidemic Diseases.																					
1 Typhoid fever	107	74	33	7	5	7	3	4	3	8	7					48	15			5	1
2 Typhus, exanthematic																					
3 Fever, recurrent																					
4 Fever, intermittent, and malar. cachexia	3	2	1							1	1					1	1			3	
5 Smallpox	4	4														2	4			3	
6 Measles	24	11	13	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1			1	
7 Scarletina	5	3	2																		
8 Whooping cough	16	8	8	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1			1	
9 Diphtheria	90	53	37	8	15	15	8	2	2	21	15	3	4			4	3				

* San Francisco Bay, 58; Parks, 13; En route, 14.

[illegible]

TABLE No. II—Continued.
REPORTS OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH (International Classification)	GRAND TOTALS...	MALES		FEMALES		PLACE OF DEATH																	
						1st District		2nd District		3rd District		4th District		5th District		En route to Hospital		Pub. Inst'ts, hos-pitals, etc		Refugee Camps		Non-Resident	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
34 Generalized tuberculosis	11	8	3	1	1			2	1		1							5				1	
35 Scrofula	16	10	6	1														9	3				
36 Syphilis (congenital)	11	12	2	1														9	2	2		1	
37 Gonorrhea of the adult																							
38 Gonorrheal infect. of children (gonoc)																							
39 Ophthalmia)	2	1	1	1	1													1					
39 Cancers of Buccal Cavity—																							
Lip	2	1	1																				
Maxilla	2	1	1	1	1													1	1				
Mouth	2	1	1															1	1				
Tongue	5	5	2	2	1													3	1			1	
Tongue (operative shock)	2	2	2															2	2				
Tonsil	5	2	3					2			1		1					1				1	
Sarcoma of maxilla																							
40 Cancers of stomach and liver—	156	108	48	16	9	12	4	11	8	8	10	3	5	*1		54	12	3		6	1		
Stomach																							
Stomach (operative sepsis)	36	19	20	5	5	1	2	2	6		4		1		11	2	1		1				
Liver	2	2													2								
Sarcoma of stomach				1																			
41 Cancers of intestines and rectum—																							
Intestines	34	13	21	1	3	2	1	1	2		3		1		9	11			1				
Intestines (operative shock)																							
Rectum	1	9	1																				
Rectum (operative shock)	1	1	1																				
Sarcoma of intestines	1	1	1																				
Retro-Peritoneal Sarcoma																							
42 Cancers of female genital organs—	2	2																					
Ovary																							

*En Route.

*En Route.

TABLE No. II—Continued.
REPORTS OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH (International Classification)	GRAND TOTALS...	MALES	FEMALES	PLACE OF DEATH												Refugee Camps	Non Resi- dent		
				1st District		2nd District		3rd District		4th District		5th District		En route to Hospital					
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
58 Other professional intoxications	1	1	1	1															
59 Cyanide Potassium	10	10		1		1										7			
59 Other chronic poisons (morphinism)																			
II. Diseases of Nervous System.																			
60 Encephalitis; cerebritis	2		2																
61 Meningitis, simple (cerebral)	60	32	28	1		1													
61a Meningitis, simple (spinal)	7	3	4			2													
61a Epidemic Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.	65	42	23	6	2	5	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	14	3	2	1
62 Locomotor ataxia	11	10	1	1		1				9	13	4	1			5	1	1	
63 Other diseases spinal cord—																			
Ascending Paralysis.	1	1																	
Hematomyelia	1																		
Infantile paralysis	1																		
Myelitis transverse	3	2	1																
Paralysis Agitans.	2	1	1	1	1														
Progressive muscular atrophy	6	3	3	1	1			1											
Sclerosis Multiple.	1	1																	
Tumor of	1																		
64 Apoplexy, cerebral	258	138	120	33	37	18	18	20	12	12	20	7	8	8	1	47	24	1	3
65 Cerebral softening	17	9	8	3	2	1	2	8	1	1	1	1	1			9	4		
66 Paralysis	38	15	23	3	3	4	4	2	4	4	2	2	2			6	7	1	
67 Paralysis, general, of insane	9	6														5		1	
68 Other forms mental disease (acute mania)	4	1	3																
69 Epilepsy	9	6		1	1	2										1	2		1
70 Eclampsia (non-puerperal)	3	1	2													2			
71 Convulsions of children	31	21	10	4	2	3				4	3	1	2			3			
72 Tetanus—Trismus neonatorum	3	1	2			1													

* En route.

TABLE No. II—Continued.
REPORTS OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH (International Classification)	PLACE OF DEATH													
	MALES		FEMALES		1st District		2nd District		3rd District		4th District		5th District	
	GRAND TOTALS...													
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Laryngitis.....	5	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1				
Croup, spasmodic.....	2	2	2	1		1								
Edema of Glottis.....	2			1										
Diseases of thyroid body—														
Myxedema.....	1		1											
Bronchitis, acute.....	34	15	19	5	3	5	4				6	1	1	3
Capillary Bronchitis.....	29	16	13	4	6	4	3				1	5	2	1
Bronchitis, chronic.....	53	31	22	9	13	8	5	1	5	3	5	3	1	1
Broncho pneumonia.....	197	109	88	24	14	18	15	6	6	18	19	3	9	3
Pneumonia.....	419	292	127	40	19	32	18	9	28	24	23	12	7	2
Pleurisy.....	27	10	17	2	2	3			3	1			2	3
Pulmonary congestion and apoplexy.....	7	1			1					1				
Gangrene of lung.....														
Asthma (bronchial).....														
Pulmonary emphysema.....														
Other diseases of respiratory system.....														
Abscess of lung.....	6	4	2	1									3	1
V. Diseases of Digestive System.														
Diseases of mouth and adnexa—														
Thrush.....	1		1		1									
Diseases of Pharynx—														
Abscess of.....	1		1											
Tonsillitis.....	2	2												
Diseases of esophagus—														
Ulcer of the stomach.....	26	16	10	1	4				1	2		1	1	1
Other Diseases of Stomach—														
Gastritis, acute.....	18	11	7	1	1	3	1	3		1	3	1	1	1
Gastritis, chronic.....	21	9	12		3	1	2	1	1	3	1		2	3

VII. Childbirth.

134	Accidents of pregnancy—							
	Abortion	11	11					1
	Extra Uterine Pregnancy	1	1					1
	Pelvic Hemorrhage	1	1					1
	Placenta Previa	1	1					1
	Rupture of Uterus	1	1					1
135	Puerperal hemorrhage	7	7					1
136	Other acc. of labor—Cesarian section	3	3					1
	Dystocia	1	1					1
	Placenta Previa	3	3					1
	Rupture of Uterus	1	1					1
237	Puerperal septicemia	12	12					1
	Albuminuria and puerperal eclampsia	15	15					1
139	Plegmasia alba dolens	1	1					1
140	Other puerperal accidents—Mammary	1	1					1
141	Puerperal diseases of breast	1	1					1

VIII. Diseases of the Skin.

[illegible]

IX. Diseases of Locomotor System.

[illegible]

X. Malformations,

150 Hydrocephalus	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
150a Congenital malform. heart—Cyanosis.	21	11	16	3	2	1	4
150b Other congenital malformations—							
Cleft palate	1	1	1	1	1		
Imperforate anus	2	1	1	1			
Spinal bifida	1	1					

TABLE No. II—Continued.
REPORTS OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH (International Classification)	PLACE OF DEATH															Refugee Camps	Non-Resi- dent
	1st District		2nd District		3rd District		4th District		5th District		En route to Hospital		Pub. Inst- t'ns, hos- pitals, etc				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
FEMALES																	
MALES																	
GRAND TOTALS...																	
XI. Early Infancy.																	
151 Premature birth	93	50	43	10	13	10	8	5	3	12	11	1	2			12	6
151a Congenital debility—Atelectasis	14	10	14	2		1	1	1	1	4		2				2	2
Icterus neonatorum	6	5	1	1		1											
Inanition	53	24	29	8	3	1	5	2	2	8		5				10	6
Marasmus	37	20	17	1	3	4	1		1	3	1		1			12	10
152 Other diseases early infancy—																	
Asphyxia neonatorum	6	4	2			2	2			1						1	
Melena neonatorum	4	2	2								1					2	1
153 Lack of Care (Exposure)	1		1				1										
XII. Old Age.																	
154 Senility	112	51	61	7	10	8	10	7	7	8	10		4			20	17
XIII. Violence.																	
155 Suicide by Poison—																	3
Arsenic	3	3	1													3	
Bi-Chloride Mercury	1	1														1	
Carbolic acid	35	19	16	1	4	1	4	6	2	2		1	2		6	7	1
Chloral	1	1														1	
Cocaine	1	1															
Corrosive sublimate	1	1														1	
Cyanide of potassium	1	1		2	1	3							1				
Landanum	7	6	1													1	
Methyl Alcohol	1	1															
Morphine	1	1															
Penol	8	8		1		3		1								3	
Strychnine	1	1											1			1	

* En route † Golden Gate Park.

TABLE No. II—Continued.
REPORTS OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH (International Classification)	PLACE OF DEATH																	
	MALES								FEMALES									
	GRAND TOTALS...																	
	1st District		2nd District		3rd District		4th District		5th District		En route to Hospital		Pub. Inst'tns, hospitals, etc		Refugee Camps		Non-Resident	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
166 Accidental gunshot wounds.....	1																	
Hunting accident.....																		
Self-inflicted.....		1		1				1										
From "unloaded" gun.....		7		1														
166a Injuries by machinery.....	3																	
166b Injuries in mines and quarries.....																		
166c Railroad accident and injuries—																		
Fall from train.....	1	1																
Run over by train.....	14	1		4				1	2								1	
Struck by locomotive.....	11	10	1	1				3	1	*								
166d Street car accidents and injuries—																		
Run over by cable car.....	1	1																
Thrown from cable-car.....	1	1																
Col. bet. cable and elect. car.....																		
In collision of electric cars.....	6	5		1		1								3		1		
Col. bet. electric car and train.....	1	6		1										1				
Col. bet. elect. car and wagon.....	7	6		1		1								4		1		
Crushed bet. electric cars.....	1	1												1				
Fall from electric car.....	26	7						1	1					4				1
Run over by electric car.....	42	18	2	1	6	1	4			1				7				
Struck by electric car.....	2	36	2	1	2			3						28	5			
Thrown from electric car.....		2												2				
166e Injuries by horses and vehicles—																		
Col. bet. auto and electric car.....	1	1												1				
Run over by automobile.....	9	8		1										8		1		2
Struck by auto.....	4	4												4			1	
Thrown from automobile.....	1	1												1				
Fall from buggy.....	1	1												1			1	
Struck by buggy.....	1	1												1				
Fall from wagon.....	1	6												1				6

* En route.

Collision between wagons.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Run over by wagon.....	10	10	1	1	1	1	6
Thrown from wagon in runaway.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Kicked by horse.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thrown from horse.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Struck by runaway horse.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
166f Other accidental traumatism—							
Amputation leg—Crushed by elev	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cerebral Hemorrhage—							
Fall from window.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Concussion Brain—Fall from bldg	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Fall into basement.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Crushing of Chest—By elev. c'wt	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
By falling lumber.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fall from loft.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fall into hold of ship.....	8	8	1	1	1	1	8
Injury to back—							
Struck by falling capstone	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rupture urinary bladder—							
Manner unknown.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Of Heart—Fall over cliff.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Of liver—Crushed by elevator.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Crushed by falling rock.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fall from building.....	6	6	1	1	1	1	4
Fall down elevator shaft.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fall on pavement.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fall into hold of ship.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Of Spleen—Manner unknown.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
167 Burns and scalds—Burns—							
Burns—Acc. ignition clothing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
From bon fire.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
do. From gas jet.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Lighting fire with kerosene.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
From open stove.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Accidental ignition hair.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
From escaping steam.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
From explosion oil gas.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
From immersion in hot sugar.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
From boiling water.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
In burning building.....	15	6	9	1	1	1	2
168 Burning by corrosive substances.....							
169 Heat and sunstroke.....							

* Full route.

TABLE No. II—Continued.
REPORTS OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH (International Classification)	PLACE OF DEATH														Refugee Camps	Non Resi- dent	
	GRAND TOTALS...	MALES	FEMALES														
				1st District		2nd District		3rd District	4th District		5th District		En route to Hospital	Pub. Inst- t'ns, hos- pitals, etc			
				M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	F.
170 Cold and freezing																	
171 Electricity																	
172 Accidental drowning	61	59	2	1				1					1	156	42		
173 Starvation																	
174 Inhalation poisonous gases (illum.)	18	12	6	3	2	2	1		1	2			2	4			
Asphyxia by sulphur fumes	1	1															
Chloroform Asphyxia	1	1															
Inhalation of Smoke	1	1															
175 Other acute poisonings—																	
Aloes—Acc. self-administered	1		1														
Carbolic Acid—Acc. admin.	2	2					1		1							1	
do. Manner undetermined	1	1															
Wood Alcohol do.	1	1														1	
Potomaine poisoning	8	5	3	1	1	1		1	1				1			1	
176 Suffocation (overlaid)	3	3	1				1		1				1				
By hanging—accidental	1	1							1								
176a Injuries at birth																	
Forceps, application of																	
Prolonged labor	12	10	2				3		3							4	1
176b Homicide—By blows	5	2	3	1				2					1	1			
By cutting	9	9														7	
By firearms	3	3															
Pen. wound eye from umbrella ferule	37	32	5	12	3	1							1	1		15	1
Blow from fist—Fall on sidewalk	1	1														1	
By strangulation	1	1														1	
176c Other external violence—																	
Accidental electrocution	1	1														1	

* En route. † In San Francisco Bay.

‡ Golden Gate Park. ° In Bay.

XIV. Ill-Defined Diseases.

[illegible]

VITAL STATISTICS

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[illegible]

TABLE No. III—Continued.

DEATHS BY SANITARY DISTRICTS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, REFUGEE CAMPS, ETC., ARRANGED ACCORDING TO MONTHS—FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

LOCATION	GRAND TOTALS...	MALES	FEMALES	1907												1908											
				July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June												
				M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.												
University of California Hospital	77	53	24	1	1	2	4	8	8	8	7	2	4	3	6	1	4	1									
U. S. A. General Hospital (Presidio)	57	52	5	2	2	1	9	5	4	1	5	5	4	4	4	5											
U. S. Marine Hospital	41	41	1	1	3	2	2	2	5	7	3	3	1	1	8	4											
Walker Sanatorium	3	2	1						1																		
Yerba Buena Island (Naval Station)	1	1													1												
Totals	1749	1123	626	89	50	79	55	80	44	102	47	91	38	106	65	117	67	89	58	84	52	82	49	99	54	101	51
In Refugee Camps.																											
No. 9. Lobos Square	29	15	14	4	2	3	2	1	1																		
No. 10. Nineteenth and Minnesota Sts.		3	1	1	1		1																				
No. 12. Franklin Square		3																									
No. 21. Washington Square	1	1		1	1																						
No. 24. Columbia Square		5	1	1	2	1																					
No. 25. Richmond District	8	1		2	1		2	1	1																		
No. 28. South Park	1	1	1	1																							
No. 29. Mission Park	2	2		1	1		1																				
No. 29. Portsmouth Square	2	2		2	1																						
No. 30. Ingestre Camp	57	33	24	6	3	5	3	5	2	6	7	2															
Totals	113	56	57	11	10	12	9	6	11	6	8	6	3	4	9	8	2	2	1	1	3						
En Route to Hospital	14	12	2				1																				
Bay of San Francisco	54	52	2	7	4	3	1	1	7	4	5	6	1	2	1	4											
Pacific Ocean	1	4	1				1																				
Golden Gate and Other Parks	13	13				2	2	1	2	2	2	1		2	1												
Totals	85	81	4	8	4	7	4	1	8	4	9	8	11	1	2	1	6	1	10								

TABLE No. IV.

NATIVITIES OF DECEDENTS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO MONTHS—
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

	GRAND TOTALS	1907						1908					
		July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Total Deaths during year	6,476	536	486	484	533	519	635	629	551	606	472	542	483
NATIVITIES													
San Francisco	1,213	103	99	95	99	111	119	99	107	103	92	102	84
Other Parts of California	831	72	63	64	68	61	77	83	73	83	52	62	61
Other States and Territories.													
Alabama	4					1	1	1					1
Alaska	4	1						1		1			1
Arizona	1									1			
Arkansas	1			1			1			1	1	1	1
Colorado	3												2
Connecticut	16	1	1	1	3	1		1	3	3		2	
Delaware	3					1		1			1		
District of Columbia	4	1						1		1	1		1
Florida	13				1	1							
Georgia	2				2			1	2		1		
Hawaiian Territory	1			1			1			1			3
Idaho	3									2			1
Illinois	66	5	5	3	4	4	7	10	3	7	4	9	3
Indiana	20	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	
Indian Territory													
Iowa	26		1	2	1		1	4	6	1	3	4	3
Kansas	9	1								2	2	1	
Kentucky	34	7	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1
Louisiana	18	2	1	4	2		2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Maine	52	9	4	1	2	2	6	4	2	2	2	6	6
Maryland	17		2		1	2	2	2		1	1	1	1
Massachusetts	134	11	12	16	5	12	12	10	18	17	9	7	4
Michigan	31	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	4	1	2	3	3
Minnesota	14	1	2	1		3	2	2		3			
Mississippi	12	1		1								1	
Missouri	56	3	7	3	3	7	6	6	4	3	5	4	4
Montana	6			1						1	1	2	
Nebraska	7	3		1						1			2
Nevada	17	1		1	2	1	2	2	2			2	4
New Hampshire	19	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	1		2	4
New Jersey	19	1		1	1			4	3	1		2	1
New Mexico													
New York	28	20	19	20	25	18	21	23	21	27	26	15	20
North Carolina	6				1	3		1				1	
North Dakota	1	1											
Ohio	70	6	5	7	6	4	5	9	6	7	3	3	2
Oklahoma	1												
Oregon	18			1		1	1	3	1	1	1	4	3
Pennsylvania	94	10	3	9	12	4	6	6	8	17	10	10	4
Rhode Island	12	2		1	1		1	2	1	1	1	1	1
South Carolina	1		1							2			
South Dakota	1					1							3
Tennessee	10		2	1							1	2	2
Texas	16				1		3	2	2	3	3	1	1
Utah	8	1				1			1	2	1	1	1
Vermont	23	2	2	1	2		7	3	3	1		2	1
Virginia	16	1	3	2			2	1	1		1		5
Washington	5	1			1		2	1					
West Virginia											1	1	
Wisconsin	23	3	1	2	3	3	1	3	2	3			2
Wyoming	1												
Totals	1,186	106	77	90	90	81	110	108	100	129	93	102	100

TABLE No. IV—Continued.

NATIVITIES OF DECEDENTS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO MONTHS—
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

	GRAND TOTALS.....		1907						1908					
			July.....	August.....	Sept.....	October.....	November.....	December.....	January.....	February.....	March.....	April.....	May.....	June.....
Foreign Countries														
Austria.....	49	3	4	2	2	4	6	5	12	3	3	10	5	
Australia.....	17	3	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Belgium.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
British Columbia.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Canada.....	75	6	7	1	3	9	9	9	6	8	10	7	3	
Central America.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
China.....	106	6	3	10	9	8	7	11	6	11	6	19	10	
Denmark.....	41	1	3	6	2	4	4	3	2	2	8	1	4	
East Indies.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
England.....	210	12	18	16	13	13	18	27	17	27	14	15	20	
Finland.....	28	3	2	3	2	4	1	3	4	3	1	1	2	
France.....	128	15	7	3	12	10	15	7	15	6	13	15	10	
Germany.....	604	43	47	48	53	53	56	63	47	50	52	43	49	
Greece.....	31	2	3	1	1	2	3	4	2	3	1	7	2	
Holland.....	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hungary.....	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Iceland.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
India.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ireland.....	948	72	64	76	81	66	93	108	85	98	62	67	76	
Isle of Man.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Italy.....	191	17	20	15	15	25	27	11	12	16	7	14	12	
Japan.....	46	4	4	2	3	1	5	4	5	5	4	7	2	
Korea.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mexico.....	27	3	3	2	2	4	2	4	5	1	2	1	2	
New Brunswick.....	9	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Newfoundland.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
New Zealand.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Norway.....	42	6	1	1	4	5	7	5	5	2	3	4	1	
Nova Scotia.....	26	2	2	1	2	2	4	4	2	3	1	4	1	
Philippines.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Poland.....	17	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Porto Rico.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Portugal.....	14	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	
Roumania.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Russia.....	45	3	5	7	6	4	2	5	2	5	1	1	4	
Scotland.....	64	4	2	2	5	8	11	7	10	7	2	3	3	
South America.....	8	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	
Spain.....	31	2	7	1	2	1	3	4	5	2	1	4	2	
Sweden.....	97	8	9	5	6	5	11	8	8	13	8	10	6	
Switzerland.....	41	3	7	2	5	1	5	4	5	3	1	5	1	
Tahiti.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Turkey.....	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Wales.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	
West Indies.....	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Totals.....	2,966	226	227	216	239	241	302	309	254	271	210	249	222	
Unascertained.....	280	29	20	19	37	25	27	30	17	20	19	21	16	

VITAL STATISTICS

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RECORD OF INTERMENT, CREMATION AND SHIPPING PERMITS ISSUED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1907-08.

TO	1907						1908						Totals
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
San Francisco Cemeteries													
Calvary—Rec. Vault.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
I. O. F.—Cremations.....	58	48	71	57	66	84	65	88	71	84	66	67	825
I. O. F.—Rec. Vault.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Laurel Hill—Rec. Vault.....	5	2	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	5	2	0	21
Masonic—Rec. Vault.....	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
National—Presidio.....	15	7	13	14	13	5	18	9	11	11	14	9	139
U. S. M. H.....	0	2	0	0	0	3	2	0	2	1	0	0	14
San Mateo County Cemeteries													
Cypress Lawn—Interments.....	67	49	51	60	56	69	71	35	62	48	65	41	680
Cypress Lawn—Cremations.....	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	16
Eternal Home.....	4	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	5	0	25
Green Lawn.....	4	11	12	13	12	17	17	13	10	9	9	11	141
Hills of Eternity.....	5	4	4	6	5	1	12	5	6	7	5	3	70
Holy Cross.....	202	184	177	187	171	233	220	207	226	183	166	181	2337
Home of Peace.....	4	12	3	6	7	4	22	5	5	5	5	5	74
Italian.....	32	34	19	36	38	40	33	32	32	26	24	22	378
Japanese.....	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	8
Mt. Olivet.....	94	84	86	101	82	113	106	82	90	68	98	78	1082
Salem.....	11	14	14	14	10	13	9	8	9	0	0	0	123
San Mateo—(Indigent).....	63	50	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	185
San Mateo (Chinese).....	2	3	8	9	6	4	10	0	13	8	10	8	145
Servian.....	1	0	0	3	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	10
Sunset (Indigent).....	1	0	0	55	47	47	56	0	56	38	80	57	500
Woodlawn.....	0	0	64	1	6	9	14	6	8	4	3	6	75
Verba Buena.....	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	14
To Medical Colleges.....	0	0	2	0	18	17	13	0	0	0	0	0	53
Shipped to Outside Points.....	78	55	64	65	55	76	55	62	88	56	73	63	790
Total.....	653	577	602	652	600	747	719	641	695	565	645	567	7663
No. of Indigent Dead Interred.....	78	62	69	63	74	66	73	62	56	38	83	37	781

RECORD OF DISINTERMENT AND REMOVAL PERMITS ISSUED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1907-08.

	1907					1908					Totals		
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April		May	June
Disinterred from													
Calvary	45	59	52	61	45	30	32	15	44	*25 †4	59	79	
City	0	0	4	5	4	0	0	4	1	1	3	3	
I. O. F., bodies	1	10	3	7	8	7	12	9	1	10	9	39	
I. O. F., ashes	54	32	33	39	48	27	39	54	64	42	44	49	
Laurel Hill	8	13	8	14	10	5	8	4	15	2	9	17	
Masonic	10	9	4	10	30	35	4	8	12	4	9	25	
National	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
U. S. M. H.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Total	119	124	104	136	145	104	95	94	137	88	126	212	
Removed to													
Cypress Lawn	6	10	8	8	12	5	5	4	22	0	2	12	
Green Home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Green Lawn	3	3	4	0	0	0	4	1	7	4	9	27	
Hills of Eternity	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Holy Cross	38	58	51	51	47	32	31	16	38	26	58	75	
Home of Peace	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Italian	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	4	1	1	1	3	
Japanese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mt. Olivet	2	14	6	5	18	4	4	6	3	8	6	9	
Salem	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
San Mateo, Chinese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Servian	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
National	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	
Woodlawn	12	2	0	4	0	34	6	6	8	4	5	19	
I. O. F., for cremation	5	6	0	4	6	1	1	0	6	1	2	13	
Laurel Hill, S. F., ashes	8	0	3	4	5	2	5	7	6	6	5	5	
Masonic, S. F., ashes	3	3	0	5	4	2	3	4	2	5	2	2	
To Home, ashes	11	12	10	18	25	10	14	27	49	16	12	11	
California, interior, bodies	9	4	2	7	5	0	1	4	5	3	1	8	
California, interior, ashes	7	5	6	7	14	9	7	2	9	12	7	17	
Other States	13	7	8	12	3	2	11	10	11	2	11	11	
Total	119	124	104	136	145	104	95	94	137	88	126	212	
													1481

† (180) National Cemetery.

* St. Joseph's Hospital.

